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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY—BULLETIN No. 69 (Revised), PART IX.
H. W. WILEY, Chief.

FOODS AND FOOD CONTROL.

REVISED TO JULY 1, 1905.

IX. INDEXED DIGEST OF FOOD LEGISLATION.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Chemistry,
Washington, D. C., May 21, 1906.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit for your approval a digest of the food laws in force in the United States on July 1, 1905, the same serving also as an index to the compilation of these laws recently published as Parts I to VIII of Bulletin No. 69, Revised, of the Bureau of Chemistry, prepared by W. D. Bigelow, Chief of the Division of Foods. This digest has been prepared by C. H. Greathouse, assistant in charge of indexing, Division of Publications. I recommend that it be published as Part IX of the bulletin mentioned.

Respectfully,

H. W. Wiley,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. James Wilson,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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FOODS AND FOOD CONTROL—IX.

Revised to July 1, 1905.

IX. Indexed Digest of Food Legislation.

INTRODUCTION.

Special attention is called to the fact that the references to drugs do not represent the drug laws as a whole, only such laws being given as formed an inherent part of the food laws, and could not well be excluded. A complete compilation of the drug laws of the United States is published as Bulletin No. 98[a] of the Bureau of Chemistry.

In the following references to Parts I to VIII it may be convenient to note the pages contained in each. In Part I, pages 1 to 98, inclusive; in Part II, pages 99 to 200, inclusive; in Part III, pages 201 to 271, inclusive; in Part IV, pages 273 to 372, inclusive; in Part V, pages 373 to 457, inclusive; in Part VI, pages 459 to 548, inclusive; in Part VII, pages 549 to 637, inclusive; in Part VIII, pages 639 to 704, inclusive.

ACIDS—MINERAL.

(See Maple sugar; Vinegar; Wine.)

ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD LAWS.

The earliest laws passed for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of food did not provide for officers to enforce them. In such cases the provisions of the laws could only be invoked by a suit for damages or by proceedings instituted in the same manner as for misdemeanors generally. Whenever any serious attempt is made to guard the food supply it is found necessary to have an official whose special duty it is to enforce the food laws. The officer or body appointed for this purpose in the United States and in the several States is as follows:

Treasury Department and Department of Agriculture: Federal food laws, 1.
Board of health: Alabama,[b] 42; California,[c] 52; District of Columbia,[d] 105; Indiana,

[a] Drug legislation in the United States. By Lyman F. Kebler, Chief of Drug Labaratory, with the collaboration of Earl T. Ragan, Scientific Assistant.

[b] In Alabama the county boards of health have supervision over the sanitary conditions of dairies, markets, slaughter pens, etc., and are subject to the approval of the State board of health.

[c] Also State dairy bureau.

[d] Health officer.

173; Kansas, 201; Louisiana, 215; Maryland, 234; Massachusetts,[a] 245; New Hampshire,[b] 362; New Jersey, 373; Oklahoma,[c] 491; Porto Rico, 549; South Carolina, 575; Tennessee, 599; Texas,[d] 606; Vermont, 619.

State department (or board) of agriculture: Delaware,[e] 99; Florida, 129; New Hampshire (oleo law), 362; New York, 411; North Carolina, 436; Virginia, 639; Alabama (butter law), 42.

Food commissioner: Hawaii, 141; Illinois, 157; Nebraska,[f] 347.

Dairy commissioner: Connecticut, 85; Iowa, 194.

State dairy (food and oil) commissioner (Department): Colorado, 75; Idaho, 146; Massachusetts,[g] 245; Michigan, 273; Minnesota, 309; Missouri, 327; Ohio, 459; Oregon, 494; Pennsylvania,[h] 511; South Dakota, 585; Utah, 610; Washington, 653; Wisconsin, 672; Wyoming, 693.

State experiment station: Kentucky, 205; North Dakota,[i] 445; Maine, 220.

No provision is made for the enforcement of the food laws in Georgia, Dominion of Canada, Mississippi, Montana, Philippine Islands, and Rhode Island, except in so far as the authority of the inspectors in certain counties or cities extends. No officer is authorized to enforce the food laws in Alaska, Arkansas, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and West Virginia.

ADULTERATION DEFINED.

In many States a food is declared to be adulterated under the following conditions:

First, if any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength, or purity; second, if any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; third, if any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it; fourth, if it is an imitation of or is sold under the name of another article; fifth, if it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted, or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not, or, in the case of milk, if it is the product of a diseased animal; sixth, if it is colored, coated, polished, or powdered, whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; seventh, if it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall prevent the coloring of pure butter: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food, if each and every package sold or offered for sale bear the name and address of the manufacturer, and be distinctly labeled under its own distinctive name and in a manner so as to plainly and correctly show that it is a mixture or compound, and is not in conflict with definition fourth and seventh of this section.

---

[a] Also State dairy bureau.

[b] Also State board of agriculture.

[c] The board of health of Oklahoma has authority to condemn and destroy any impure or diseased food that may be offered for sale.

[d] Health officer.

[e] Also inspector of breadstuffs.

[f] Deputy commissioner.

[g] Also board of health.

[h] Under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

[i] Also assistant dairy commissioner, who is subordinate to commissioner of agriculture.

These provisions have been adopted in substance in the following States:

California, 52; Connecticut, 86; Dominion of Canada, 120; Hawaii, 141; Illinois, 161; Indiana, 173; Kansas, 201; Kentucky, 205; Maine, 221; Massachusetts, 247; Michigan, 274; Mississippi, 324; Nebraska, 350; New Jersey, 375; New York, 415; North Carolina, 437; North Dakota, 446; Ohio, 459; Oregon, 494; Pennsylvania, 512; Porto Rico, 554; South Carolina, 576; South Dakota, 586; Tennessee, 600; Texas, 606; Utah, 611; Virginia, 639; Washington, 653; Wisconsin, 672; Wyoming, 694.

In most of these States it is specifically provided that ordinary articles of food, wholesome in themselves, and not misrepresented as to their nature or composition, may be sold.

The manufacture and sale of adulterated foods is prohibited without detailed definition of the term "adulterated:"

Colorado,[ab] 75; Georgia,[a] 134; Iowa, 194; Louisiana, 215; Maryland,[a] 234; Minnesota, 311; Rhode Island, 569.

Fraudulent manufacture of adulterated foods and the sale with knowledge of their impurity, is prohibited:

Alabama, 42; Arizona, 46; Connecticut, 86; Dominion of Canada,[c] 124; Idaho, 147; Indiana,[c] 173; Kansas, 201; Kentucky,[ac] 211; Maine, 248; Michigan,[c] 273; Mississippi, 324; Montana,[b] 340; Nebraska, 351; New Hampshire, 363; New York, 416; North Carolina, 436; North Dakota, 445; Oklahoma, 491; Oregon, 497; Porto Rico,[c] 549; Utah,[c] 610; Vermont, 619; Virginia, 640; Washington,[c] 653; West Virginia, 670; Wisconsin,[c] 672; Wyoming, 693.

Sale of foods condemned by board of health forbidden:

Hawaii, 145.

Sale of food that is not of the nature and quality claimed for it, or demanded by the purchaser, prohibited:

District of Columbia,[ab] 105; New Mexico, 408.

Manufacture and sale of foods adulterated with substances injurious to health forbidden:

Alaska,[d] 45; District of Columbia,[d] 105; Florida, 129; Hawaii,[d] 142, 145; Illinois,[d] 157; Kansas, 201; Kentucky, 206; Maine, 220; Oklahoma, 492; Oregon, 494; Vermont,[d] 619.

Sale of impure foods prohibited:

New Jersey, 374.

Must not be adulterated with barytes or other substance intended to increase weight or quantity:

Virginia, 639.

---

[a] Unless labeled as prescribed, and notice is given to purchaser.
[b] With knowledge of such adulteration.
[c] "With knowledge of such adulteration" omitted.
[d] With knowledge of their character.

Sale of diseased, corrupt, or unwholesome provisions prohibited:

Alaska,[a] 45; Arkansas,[a] 48; Colorado, 75; Florida,[b] 129; Idaho, 146; Indiana, 173; Kansas, 201; Kentucky, 206; Maine, 220; Minnesota, 312; Mississippi, 325; Missouri, 327; Montana,[b], 340; Nebraska, 351; Nevada, 359; New Hampshire, 363; New Jersey, 375; New Mexico,[a] 409; North Carolina, 437; North Dakota,[b] 445; Ohio,[a] 463; Oklahoma, 491; Oregon,[a b] 495; Pennsylvania,[b] 465; Porto Rico, 549; Rhode Island,[a] 569; South Carolina,[b] 575; South Dakota,[b] 585; Tennessee, 599; Texas,[a b] 606; Utah,[b] 610; Vermont, 619; Virginia,[a] 639; Washington, 653; West Virginia,[a] 670; Wisconsin,[b] 672; Wyoming,[b] 693.

Adulterated foods must be marked "Adulterated:"

South Dakota, 596.

Adulterated foods must not be sold as pure:

South Dakota, 585.

ALABAMA.

Food laws, 42.

ALASKA.

Food laws, 45.

ALCOHOL.

(See also Beer; Candy.)

Wood alcohol (methyl alcohol) must be labeled "Wood alcohol, poison:"

Massachusetts. 249.

Sale of food, drink, or drug containing wood alcohol prohibited:

Massachusetts, 249.

Wood alcohol (methyl alcohol)[c] or its compounds must not be used in any vat or tank in such manner as to be injurious to health:

Wisconsin, 673.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

(See also Beer; Fermented Liquors; Candy; Wine.)

Much of the legislation on this subject is of the nature of prohibition, license, or local-option laws enacted to prevent or restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors, and hence does not properly come within the scope of this bulletin. Again, in many States, foods are so defined as to include all beverages, and the provisions relating to them are mentioned under "adulteration." This is true of—

Connecticut, 87; Illinois, 157; Indiana, 177; Kentucky, 207; Michigan, 273; Mississippi, 324; New Mexico, 408; New York, 411; Ohio, 466; Oregon, 494; Pennsylvania, 511; Rhode Island, 569; Tennessee, 599; Wisconsin, 672.

Importation of adulterated, prohibited:

Colorado, 77; Maryland, 234; South Carolina, 577.

---

[a] Without informing purchaser.

[b] With knowledge of such impurities.

[c] See also Methyl alcohol, p. 709.

Simple prohibition of the manufacture and sale of adulterated liquors:

Colorado, 77; Hawaii,[ab] 143; Iowa, 194; Louisiana, 215; Mississippi, 324; New Jersey, 380; New Mexico, 410; North Carolina,[c] 439; Ohio,[c] 469; Porto Rico, 549; Rhode Island, 569; South Carolina, 577; South Dakota, 588; Wyoming, 693.

Must be branded as prescribed:

Colorado,[d] 77; Pennsylvania,[e] 513; Louisiana, 216; Michigan, 279.

Poisonous or deleterious drugs must not be used in manufacture:

Connecticut, 87; Pennsylvania, 513.

Sale of adulterated liquors prohibited unless labeled:

Georgia, 135.

Imported liquors must conform to the laws of the country of their origin:

Massachusetts, 250.

Sale of recipe for adulterating liquors prohibited:

North Carolina, 439.

Sale of adulterated liquors as pure, with knowledge of their nature, is prohibited:

Arizona, 46; Connecticut,[f] 87; Idaho, 150; Maryland, 234; South Dakota, 585; Tennessee, 602; Vermont, 621; Wyoming, 693.

Methyl[g] and amyl alcohols prohibited in liquors:

Minnesota, 313; Porto Rico, 556.

Must not be adulterated with strychnine, strontia, sugar of lead, or any other substance:

Nebraska, 351; Oklahoma, 492.

Special tax on adulterated liquors:

Porto Rico, 551.

Standards for brandy, rum, gin, whisky:

Porto Rico, 556.

Compounds must be so labeled:

Illinois, 157.

---

[a] By licensed dealers.

[b] "Manufacture" omitted.

[c] With knowledge of their character.

[d] With name of manufacturer, place of manufacture, and the word "pure" beer, wine, or porter, as it may be.

[e] With name of manufacturer and the words "Containing no deleterious drugs or added poison."

[f] The words "as pure" omitted.

[g] See also wood alcohol, p. 708.

Inspection and stamping regulations:

Georgia, 135; Maine, 222; Michigan, 279; Missouri, 329; Nebraska, 352; New Hampshire, 364; Ohio, 469; Pennsylvania, 513; Rhode Island, 569; South Carolina, 577; Vermont, 621.

Misbranding forbidden:

Ohio, 471.

The sale of alcoholic liquors containing admixture of any foreign substance injurious to health is prohibited:

Alabama, 42; Alaska, 45; Connecticut, 87; District of Columbia, 115; Dominion of Canada, 124; Georgia, 135; Idaho, 150; Illinois, 157; Indiana,[a] 177; Iowa, 194; Kentucky,[a] 209; Maryland, 234; Michigan, 276; Missouri,[a] 328; New Hampshire, 364; New Mexico, 410; Rhode Island, 569; South Dakota, 588; Tennessee, 602; Texas,[a] 606.

Presence of added preservative, color, or flavor must be declared on label:

North Carolina, 438.

Artificial coloring matter prohibited:

South Dakota, 587.

In the following States a law is found providing that liquors shall not be adulterated with cocculus indicus, vitriol, grains of paradise, opium, alum, capsicum, copperas, laurel water, logwood, Brazil wood, cochineal, sugar of lead, or other substances poisonous or injurious to health:

Florida, 131; Georgia, 135; Illinois, 157; Massachusetts, 249; Minnesota, 312; New Hampshire, 364; Porto Rico, 556; Wyoming, 698.

ALE.

(See Beer.)

ALUM.

(See also Alcoholic liquors; Baking powder; Pickles; Preservatives.)

Prohibited in wine:

California, 72.

Prohibited in bread:

District of Columbia, 108.

Prohibited in foods and articles used in their preparation:

Missouri, 327. (Repealed February 20, 1905.)

AMMONIA.

Use prohibited in foods and articles used in their preparation:

Missouri, 327.

---

[a] With knowledge of such adulteration.

ANALYSTS.

(See Chemist.)

ANNATTO.

(See Butter; Oleomargarin.)

ANTISEPTICS.

(See Preservatives.)

ARIZONA.

Food laws, 46.

ARKANSAS.

Food laws, 48.

ARSENIC.

The addition of arsenic to foods and articles used in their preparation prohibited:

Missouri, 327.

Sale of food containing, prohibited:

Indiana, 176.

BABCOCK TEST, ETC.

Regulations:

California, 60; Connecticut, 93; Iowa, 198; Maine, 224; Minnesota, 315; New Hampshire, 317; Ohio, 480; Oregon, 500; South Dakota, 591; Utah, 613; Vermont, 625; Wisconsin, 684.

BAKERIES.

Must have sanitary bakeries:

Connecticut, 88; Massachusetts, 251; Missouri, 331; New York, 419; Pennsylvania, 515; Washington, 656; Wisconsin, 673.

Employees must be clean and free from specified diseases:

Connecticut, 88; Indiana,[a] 177; Missouri, 332; Wisconsin, 674.

Sleeping rooms of employees must be apart from food products and place of manufacture:

Massachusetts, 251; Missouri, 332; New Jersey, 381; Washington, 657; Wisconsin, 674.

Underground rooms must not be used as bakeries:

Connecticut, 89; New York, 419; Wisconsin, 674.

Regulations must be posted as prescribed:

Missouri, 332.

---

[a] The word "clean" is omitted.

Employees for night must be at least 18 years old:

New Jersey, 382.

Regulations for bakeries:

Connecticut, Indiana, 174; Massachusetts, 251; Michigan, 287; Missouri, 331; New Jersey, 380; New York, 419; Oregon, 501; Washington, 656; Wisconsin, 674.

BAKING POWDER.

(See also Alum; Cream of Tartar.)

Sale of baking powder containing unwholesome or deleterious ingredients prohibited:

Indiana, 176; Minnesota, 313; Porto Rico, 558; South Dakota, 596; Vermont, 631; Washington, 666.

Sale of adulterated prohibited:

Rhode Island, 570.

Label must state the acid ingredient employed:

Illinois, 172; Kentucky, 206; Maine, 222; North Carolina, 443; Pennsylvania, 544; Vermont, 631.

Label must give name and address of manufacturer and state name and percentage of each ingredient present in notable quantity:

Idaho, 150; Massachusetts, 250; Minnesota, 314; North Dakota, 446, 455; South Dakota,[a] 589.

Must be labeled as prescribed:

Porto Rico, 558.

Label must give name and address of manufacturer; formula is not required, but all statements of label regarding composition must be true:

Michigan, 305; Washington, 666.

Baking powders containing alum must be labeled in prescribed type, "This baking powder contains alum:"

Wisconsin, 673.

Must give at least 10 per cent of its own weight in carbonic acid gas on addition of water:

Vermont, 631.

BARYTES.

(See also Candy.)

Barytes must not be used as a makeweight:

Virginia, 639.

[a] Prescribed label.

BEER.

(See also Alcoholic liquors; Fermented liquors.)

Standard measure for beer 282 cubic inches to gallon:

Minnesota, 314.

Malt liquors must be free from preservatives and certain specified drugs:

District of Columbia, 108; North Carolina,[a] 442.

Must be brewed and fermented as such:

Maryland, 236.

Adulterated liquors prohibited:

Mississippi, 326; South Carolina, 577.

Coal-tar colors prohibited:

North Dakota, 454; South Dakota, 598; Washington, 666.

Use of hop substitutes in the manufacture of beer or the sale of beer made with substitutes is prohibited:

Missouri, 328; New York, 415.

Substitutes for pure barley malt and wholesome yeast prohibited:

Missouri, 329.

Must contain at least 1 per cent of alcohol:

Porto Rico, 556.

Addition of injurious substances prohibited:

Alabama, 42; Hawaii,[b] 143; Indiana, 177; Maryland, 234; Michigan, 276, 279; New Jersey, 380, Pennsylvania, 513; Porto Rico, 556.

Sale of malt liquors with alcoholic strength exceeding 10 per cent prohibited:

Hawaii,[b] 143.

Must be branded as prescribed:

Colorado, 77.

BISMUTH.

Bismuth is prohibited in foods and in articles used in their preparation:

Missouri, 327.

BORAX AND BORIC ACID.

(See Preservatives.)

---

[a] Or be marked "adulterated" or "imitation."
[b] By licensed dealer.

BOTTLED GOODS.

Must bear name and address of manufacturer and state grade and quality of contents on label:

Vermont, 631.

BRANDING.

(See also Labels.)

Misbranding defined:

Idaho, 148; South Dakota, 586.

Misbranding of any food products prohibited:

Federal law, 21; Connecticut, 86; Dominion of Canada, 126; Kentucky, 205; Louisiana, 216; North Carolina, 437; Ohio, 471; Porto Rico, 550; South Carolina, 575.

Counterfeit brands or trade-marks are prohibited:

Ohio, 464; Wyoming, 693.

Sale of misbranded foods prohibited:

South Carolina, 587.

Erasure or defacement of inspector's brands prohibited:

Kentucky, 209; Oregon, 502.

Misbranding of alcoholic liquors prohibited:

Ohio, 471; Michigan, 279.

Misbranding of dairy products prohibited:

Ohio, 471.

Butter brands furnished by State dairy commissioner:

Washington, 662.

Cheese brands furnished by State dairy commissioner:

Michigan, 275; South Dakota, 591.

Branding regulations:

Maine,[a] 222; New Jersey,[b] 387; Virginia, 647; Washington, 667.

Misbranding of flour prohibited:

Delaware, 101; Missouri, 338; New York, 429; Ohio, 484; Tennessee, 604; Texas, 608; Virginia, 645.

BREAD.

Bread must not contain alum, sulphate of copper, borax, sulphate of zinc, or other poisonous or harmful ingredients, nor must it contain more than 31 per cent of water, more than 2 per cent of ash, nor less than 6.25 per cent of albuminoids:

District of Columbia, 108.

---

[a] For alcoholic beverages.

[b] Applies to oleomargarin.

Sale of bread made of unwholesome flour forbidden:

Alabama, 43; Porto Rico, 558.

Must contain not more than 50 per cent of water and from 0.3 to 2 per cent of ash:

Porto Rico, 558.

Manufacture and sale of adulterated prohibited:

Vermont, 619.

Addition of poisons prohibited:

Washington, 657.

Counterfeiting of brands prohibited:

Alabama, 43.

Sale of adulterated prohibited:

Illinois, 157; Louisiana, 215; Maryland, 234.

Must not be adulterated with any substance injurious to health or of poisonous character:

District of Columbia, 114; Florida,[a] 132; Indiana, 174; New Jersey, 384; Washington, 657.

Sale of unwholesome bread prohibited:

Georgia, 134; Kentucky, 207; Missouri, 327.

Loaf must weigh 2 pounds, and, unless rye or maize, must be sold only in whole, three-quarter, half, and quarter loaves:

Massachusetts, 251.

Price list must be exhibited as prescribed:

Massachusetts, 251.

BREADSTUFFS.

(See also Corn meal; Flour.)

Regulations:

Delaware, 99; Louisiana, 216.

BREAKFAST FOODS.

Breakfast foods and similar products if mixed with foreign substances must be sold under a coined name; branding them will not answer:

Michigan, 306; North Carolina,[b] 443; South Dakota, 597; Washington,[c] 667.

Sale of adulterated prohibited:

Louisiana, 215.

Oat meal standard:

Indiana, 184.

---

[a] The words "poisonous character" omitted.

[b] Or branded as mixtures or compounds.

[c] Label must show constituents.

BUTTER.

(See also Dairy products; Oleomargarin.)

Butter is usually defined as the fatty product prepared from milk or cream or both, with or without harmless coloring matter.

Defined in the same sentence with cheese and in such a way that, taking the sentence by itself, the addition of rennet would appear to be permitted:

California, 55; Connecticut, 90; Georgia, 136; Idaho, 151; Illinois, 158; Iowa, 195; Maine, 224; Massachusetts, 253; Michigan, 284; Nebraska, 352; New York, 420; Ohio, 473; South Carolina, 579; Utah, 613; Vermont, 631; Washington, 666; West Virginia, 670; Wyoming, 699.

Minimum fat content 82.5:

Indiana, 181; South Dakota, 589; Vermont, 631.

Must contain at least 80 per cent fat:

Illinois, 170; Kentucky, 212; North Carolina, 442; Ohio, 474; Porto Rico, 558.

Minimum fat content 83 per cent:

District of Columbia, 108; Pennsylvania, 545; Utah, 613.

Maximum water content:

Twelve per cent, District of Columbia, 108; 16 per cent, Oregon, 497; 16 per cent, Minnesota, 316; 16 per cent Porto Rico, 558.

Maximum salt content:

Five per cent, District of Columbia, 108; 7 per cent, Porto Rico, 558.

Must not be mixed with foreign matter.

Alabama, 43; Arizona, 46; Colorado, 79; Delaware, 101; Kentucky, 209; Maryland, 238.

Addition of preservatives prohibited:

New York, 420; Pennsylvania, 500; South Dakota, 587; Utah, 613.

Weight of butter must be marked on container:

California, 60; Idaho, 154.

Butter not manufactured at a creamery must not be branded "Creamery," but may be branded "Private dairy," with name and address of manufacturer:

Vermont, 623.

Packed butter must be examined and branded according to its quality by official inspectors:

Ohio, 479.

Each package must be of prescribed weight and labeled with number of ounces:

Oregon, 499.

Must not be falsely branded:

Minnesota, 316; New York, 426.

Wholesale dealers must have permit:

Nebraska, 349.

Manufacturer must keep record:

Ohio, 479.

Manufacturer must make annual report:

Oregon, 499.

Butter factories where milk is purchased from three or more persons must be registered:

Michigan, 305.

Goats' butter must be so labeled:

Porto Rico, 558.

Sale of butter from adulterated milk or cream forbidden:

District of Columbia, 108.

Poisonous and deleterious substances in manufacture forbidden, with knowledge of their nature:

Indiana, 174; Indiana, 355.

Butter must not be labeled "pasteurized" unless the cream shall have been subjected to 150° F.:

California, 63.

Must be labeled as prescribed:

Louisiana, 216.

"Black pepsin" must not be used in manufacture of butter:

Kentucky, 212.

Manufacture and sale of butter from diseased or unwholesome milk or cream forbidden:

District of Columbia, 108, 115.

Imitation butter.

(See also Oleomargarin.)

Must not be sold or furnished as butter:

Federal law, 28; Alabama, 43; Colorado, 75; Connecticut, 90; Delaware, 101; Florida, 132; Georgia, 137; Idaho, 151; Illinois, 165; Maine, 223; Maryland, 239; Massachusetts, 255; Michigan, 293; South Carolina, 580.

Hotels must inform guests:

Alabama, 43; Colorado, 79; Florida, 132; Georgia, 137; New Hampshire, 368.

Must be marked as prescribed:

Georgia, 137; Idaho,[a] 151; Illinois, 165, 170; Kentucky, 212; Massachusetts, 256; Michigan,[a] 283; North Dakota, 449; Pennsylvania, 524; Tennessee, 603; Vermont, 626.

Must be marked "oleomargarine":

Nevada, 359; Rhode Island,[b] 571; Virginia,[b] 643.

Must not be colored to look like butter:

Illinois, 165; Vermont,[c] 634.

Must be colored pink:

West Virginia, 670.

Must be marked "imitation" butter:

California, 59; Nebraska, 349.

Sale of imitation butter prohibited:

Louisiana, 217; New York, 421.

Dealers must keep record:

Oregon, 498.

Must not be used in State institutions:

California, 58; Ohio, 478.

Hotels using must display prescribed placards:

Oregon, 498; South Carolina, 580.

Must be branded "substitute" butter:

South Carolina, 580.

Artificial coloring matter forbidden:

Idaho, 151; Iowa, 195; Nebraska, 353; Pennsylvania, 528.

Prescribed printed label must be furnished each purchaser with each package:

Illinois, 165; North Dakota, 449; Rhode Island, 571; Tennessee; 603, West Virginia, 670.

Use in public institutions prohibited:

New York, 427.

Must not be designated by terms applied to pure article:

Michigan, 284.

Dealers in imitation butter must make monthly report:

Nebraska, 348.

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[a] Purchaser must be informed. [b] In prescribed type. [c] Sale prohibited.

Must not deface labels on packages of imitation butter or change contents of labeled packages with intent to deceive:

Arkansas, 48.

Dealers must have license:

Montana, 341.

Process (renovated) butter.

Manufacturers' tax, $50 per year:

Federal law, 33.

Minimum fat content, 82.5 per cent:

Idaho, 154; Indiana, 183; Vermont, 631.

Must be marked in specified type "process butter:"

Federal laws,[a] 38; California,[a] 56; Connecticut,[a] 92; Michigan, 308; North Carolina, 442; Oregon,[b] 498; Porto Rico,[a c] 559.

Must be marked "patent" butter:

Minnesota, 317; North Dakota,[d] 449.

Must be marked "renovated butter" in specified type:

Illinois,[e] 170; Maine, 226; Massachusetts, 256; Minnesota,[f] 317; New York, 423; North Dakota, 453; Pennsylvania, 534; Utah, 615, 666; Washington, 662, 666; Wisconsin, 681.

Must be classed as adulterated butter:

Kentucky, 212.

Dealer must keep record:

Pennsylvania, 534.

Special license required for sale of process butter:

Federal laws, 33; California, 64; Pennsylvania, 534; Utah, 616.

Must be marked as prescribed:

Illinois,[g] 167; Maine, 226; Michigan, 283.

Must be so marked as to advise consumer of character:

Pennsylvania, 324.

Label regulations:

Federal law, 36, 39.

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[a] Or renovated butter.
[b] Must not be marked "creamery."
[c] "Butter" must not appear on labels.
[d] Purchaser must be furnished prescribed printed card.
[e] Must not be marked "creamery, or dairy."
[f] Applies to renovated butter only.
[g] Purchaser must be notified.

Sale of renovated butter from house to house prohibited:

Pennsylvania, 534.

Butter substitutes.

Must not be made in imitation of butter:

Maine, 223; Michigan, 193; Minnesota, 317; New Hamsphire, 368.

Must not be sold as butter:

Wyoming, 701.

Must be branded "Substitute for butter:"

California, 57.

Must contain not less than 80 per cent butter fat:

Wyoming, 701.

Must not be colored in imitation of butter:

Massachusetts, 255; New Jersey, 387; New York, 423; Ohio, 473; South Carolina, 579.

Bogus butter must be so labeled as to indicate its true character:

Louisiana, 216.

Adulterated butter.

Must be branded as prescribed:

Federal laws, 34; Colorado, 81; Connecticut,[c] 90; Georgia, 137; Kentucky, 209; Minnesota, 316; Porto Rico, 558.

Must be sold only in original packages, which must be stamped as prescribed. Manufacturers' tax, $600 per year and 10 cents a pound; wholesalers, $480; retail dealers, $48 per year:

Federal laws, 34.

Patent butter must be so marked:

Minnesota, 317; North Dakota, 448.

Creamery butter.

Only to be applied to the product of creameries:

Vermont, 623; Washington, 662.

Creamery butter must be stamped as prescribed:

Oregon, 498.

A person may brand the article manufactured at his own dairy with the words "private creamery" and his own name:

Vermont, 623.

Tub butter.

Tubs, firkins, etc., must be branded as prescribed:

Ohio, 479; Rhode Island, 571.

Permit required for the manufacture or sale of "ladle" butter:

Nebraska, 349.

When remolded into prints, rolls, or squares, must be marked "tub butter:"

Connecticut, 91; Idaho, 153; Oregon, 498.

BUTTERMILK.

Preservatives other than common salt not permitted in buttermilk:

Pennsylvania, 545.

CAKES.

Sale of cakes containing any ingredient injurious to health forbidden:

Maryland, 237.

CALIFORNIA.

Food laws, 52.

CALOMEL.

Prohibited in foods and articles used in their preparation.

Missouri, 237.

CALVES.

(See Meat.)

CANDY.

The candy law in nearly all the States prohibits the sale or manufacture or both of substantially the following: Terra alba, barytes, talc, or other mineral substance, or poisonous colors or flavors, or any ingredient deleterious to health:

Alabama,[a] 44; Arkansas,[a] 49; California,[ab] 55; Connecticut,[a] 89; Delaware,[c] 103; District of Columbia,[ac] 109; Florida,[a] 132; Georgia,[a] 136; Idaho,[a] 148; Illinois,[c] 162; Indiana,[a] 178; Iowa,[a] 195; Kansas,[a] 203; Kentucky,[a] 210; Louisiana,[a] 217; Maine,[a] 223; Maryland,[a] 237; Michigan,[a] 280; Minnesota,[b] 314; Missouri,[a] 332; Montana,[ac] 340; Nevada,[a] 358; New Hampshire,[a] 365; New York,[bc] 415; North Carolina,[ac] 438; North Dakota,[abd] 448; Ohio,[b] 471; Oregon,[a] 496; Pennsylvania,[b] 515; Porto Rico, 561; Rhode Island,[c] 571; South Carolina,[a] 578; South Dakota,[c] 589; Tennessee,[a] 602; Utah, 618; Vermont,[a] 623; Virginia,[a] 642; Washington, 666; Wyoming,[a] 698.

Importation and sale of candy containing certain specified substances prohibited:

Porto Rico, 551, 561.

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[a] Their manufacture prohibited, and sale with knowledge of their nature forbidden.

[b] Their manufacture and sale prohibited.

[c] The manufacture of candy containing any of the above-named substances forbidden.

[d] Coal-tar dyes prohibited.

Must be free from inert mineral substances and colors deleterious to health:

Wisconsin, 690.

Sale of brandy drops and similar preparations forbidden:

Connecticut, 89; Maine, 223; Massachusetts, 252; Porto Rico, 561.

Sale of candy containing arsenic forbidden:

Massachusetts, 252; Porto Rico, 561.

Lime and other deleterious substances prohibited:

Mississippi, 324.

Maple candy must be pure:

New Hampshire, 370.

All statutes relating to illegal sale of intoxicating liquors applicable to the sale or delivery of candies containing alcohol:

Connecticut, 89.

Must not contain deleterious ingredients:

Maryland, 237; Oklahoma, 492.

Candy containing more than 1 per cent of alcohol must not be sold persons under 16 years of age:

Massachusetts, 252.

Must not contain coloring matter:

Oklahoma, 492.

CANNED GOODS.

Food preserved in hermetically sealed receptacles must bear a label giving the place of manufacture and name of manufacturer or dealer.

Illinois,[a] 162; Iowa,[a] 195; Kentucky, 210; Maryland, 237; Massachusetts, 248; Michigan, 276; New York,[a] 420; Ohio,[a] 471; South Dakota,[b] 596; Vermont,[a] 631; Wisconsin,[b] 675; Wyoming,[c] 699.

Exceptions to the above:

Foreign goods: Illinois, 162; Kentucky, 210; New York, 420; Ohio,[d] 471. Condensed milk or cream: Iowa, 195. Oysters: Maryland, 237.

Canned beans and peas must not contain over three-fourths of a grain copper per pound, and its presence must be stated on the label:

New York, 435.

Must not bear false label:

Kentucky, 210; Wyoming, 699.

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[a] Label must also indicate grade or quality.
[b] Label must declare any injurious substance or coloring matter.
[c] Must give date of canning.
[d] And goods packed prior to 1886.

Copper or iron greening of vegetables is prohibited:

South Dakota, 596.

Must be labeled as prescribed:

Louisiana, 216.

Must not contain artificial coloring:

South Dakota, 598.

Must contain no poisonous ingredient, preservative, or injurious coloring:

South Dakota, 596.

Peas and pickles must not be colored with copperas:

Washington, 668.

Added color, flavor, or preservative must be declared on label:

Illinois, 163; North Carolina, 443; Wisconsin, 675.

Bleached goods.

Must be so branded in prescribed type:

Illinois, 162; Michigan, 276; Vermont, 632; Wisconsin, 675.

Soaked goods.

Must be so branded in prescribed type:

Illinois, 162; Iowa, 195; Kentucky, 210; Maryland, 236, 237; Massachusetts, 248; Michigan, 276; New York, 420; North Dakota, 456; Ohio, 471; Porto Rico, 555; Vermont, 631.

Labels must not be defaced:

Maryland, 236; Wyoming, 699.

CANS.

(See also Branding; Canned goods; Labels.)

The use of hermetically sealed food receptacles whose surface, in contact with the food preserved, shall be coated with an alloy containing more than 2 per cent of lead forbidden:

Pennsylvania, 544; Utah, 618.

Cans must contain 8 quarts only when milk is purchased by the can:

New Hampshire, 367.

CATSUP.

Catsup must not contain injurious chemical preservatives:

Illinois, 171; North Carolina,[a b] 437; Wisconsin, 690.

Must be labeled as prescribed:

Louisiana, 216; Wisconsin, 690.

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[a] Label must state name and location of manufacturer.

[b] May contain prescribed amount of benzoate of soda.

Preservatives, if present, must be mentioned on label:

Indiana, 180; North Carolina, 437; Wisconsin, 690.

Must be made of ripe tomatoes, without the addition of a filler, saccharin, or foreign coloring:

North Dakota, 456.

Must not contain added coloring or preservatives:

Vermont, 632.

Injurious ingredients forbidden:

Michigan,[a] 305; Ohio, 490; South Dakota,[b c] 596; Washington,[d] 667.

Artificial coloring prohibited:

Ohio, 488; South Dakota, 589.

Starch and other fillers prohibited:

South Dakota, 589.

CHAMPAGNE.

Excepted from the provisions of the laws relating to wines:

California, 72.

CHEESE.

Defined as product manufactured from milk or cream, with salt and rennet and with or without harmless coloring matter:

California, 57; Colorado,[e] 79; Georgia, 136; Idaho, 153; Illinois, 165; Indiana,[e] 170; Iowa, 197; Kentucky, 212; Maine, 224; Massachusetts,[f] 253; Nebraska, 352; New York,[g] 420; Ohio,[g] 473; Porto Rico, 559; South Carolina, 579; Washington, 658.

Operators of factories must have licenses:

Nebraska, 349; North Dakota, 449; South Dakota, 590.

Cheese not manufactured at a creamery must not be branded "Creamery," but may be branded "Private dairy," with name and address of manufacturer:

Vermont, 623.

Cheese must be branded so as to indicate its quality:

California, 56; Colorado, 79; Illinois, 158; Louisiana, 216; Maine, 222; North Dakota, 449; Oregon, 499; South Dakota, 590; Wisconsin, 677.

Wholesale dealers must have permit:

Nebraska, 349.

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[a] Label must state name and location of manufacturer.
[b] Preservatives and coloring matter also prohibited.
[c] May contain prescribed amount of benzoate of soda.
[d] Tomato catsup must be true to label.
[e] Rennet omitted from definition.
[f] The word "harmless" is omitted.
[g] Sage is also permitted.

Must not be misbranded:

Michigan, 275.

Manufacturers must keep record:

Ohio, 478.

Manufacturers must make monthly report:

South Dakota, 590.

Manufacturers must make annual report:

North Dakota, 450; Washington, 658.

Cheese factories where milk is purchased from three or more persons must register:

Michigan, 305.

Full-cream or full-milk cheese.

Commissioner authorized and required to furnish a uniform stencil for branding:

Colorado, 79; Michigan, 274; Minnesota, 316; New York,[a] 426; Ohio, 476; Oregon, 501; South Dakota, 590; Washington, 658; Wisconsin, 679.

Must be made from milk with at least 3 per cent of fat:

Missouri, 335.

Must contain 30 per cent of fat:

California, 56; Idaho, 152; Ohio, 474; Oregon, 499; Porto Rico, 559; Washington, 658.

Must contain 32 per cent of fat:

Pennsylvania, 521.

Must contain 35 per cent fat in comparison with total solids:

Colorado, 79.

Must contain 50 per cent of butter fat:

Indiana, 183; South Dakota,[b] 589; Vermont, 632.

Fat must constitute 45 per cent of total solids:

Minnesota, 316.

Fat must constitute 48 per cent of total solids:

Illinois, 170.

Must be made from unskimmed milk:

Michigan, 305; Missouri, 335; Vermont, 632.

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[a] County dairymen's associations are also authorized to adopt a trade-mark for full-cream cheese.

[b] Containing less, must be labeled "skim" or "imitation" cheese.

Must be made of milk containing at least 6 per cent of fat:

Indiana, 183.

Must not be adulterated or made from the milk of a diseased cow:

Porto Rico, 559.

Must be marked "Cheese made in Porto Rico," expressed in the Spanish language:

Porto Rico, 559.

Three-fourths cream cheese.

Must contain from 24 to 32 per cent fat:

Pennsylvania, 22.

Half skim cheese.

Must contain from 15 to 30 per cent fat:

California, 56; Oregon, 499; Porto Rico, 555.

Must contain from 16 to 24 per cent fat:

Pennsylvania,[a] 522.

Three-quarter skimmed cheese.

Must contain 7.5 to 15 per cent fat:

Oregon, 499.

Must contain 8 to 16 per cent fat:

Pennsylvania,[b] 522.

Skimmed cheese.

Less than 7½ per cent fat, Oregon, 449; less than 8 per cent, Pennsylvania, 522; less than 10 per cent, Kentucky, 212; Porto Rico, 559; less than 20 per cent, Wyoming, 701; less than 30 per cent, Idaho, 152; Ohio, 174; Washington, 658.

Must be branded as prescribed:

North Dakota, 453; Ohio, 474; Wyoming, 700.

Sale of cheese with less than 15 per cent prohibited:

Idaho, 153; Washington, 667.

Manufactured with milk, less than 3 per cent of fat, must be labeled "skimmed milk cheese:"

Missouri, 335.

Manufactured from skim milk must be labeled "skim-milk cheese:"

Iowa,[c] 199; New York, 424; North Carolina, 442.

The amount of cream removed from the milk of which cheese is made must be stated on the label:

Kentucky, 212.

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[a] Called one-half cream cheese.
[b] Called one-fourth cream cheese.
[c] "Skimmed-milk cheese."

Must be of prescribed dimensions:

Utah, 614; Wisconsin, 679.

Dealers must post prescribed notices:

Minnesota, 316.

Retail dealers must deliver prescribed printed labels to purchaser:

Ohio, 474.

Packages must be marked as prescribed:

Wyoming, 703.

Vehicles selling skimmed cheese must be marked as prescribed:

Ohio, 475.

Imitation or filled cheese.

Must be marked "imitation cheese:"

California, 58; Colorado, 79; Georgia,[ab] 137; Massachusetts, 254; Montana,[a] 341; Nebraska,[ab] 353; New Hampshire, 368; New Jersey, 387; South Dakota,[a] 589; Vermont, 626.

Must be branded in prescribed type "oleomargarine:"

Virginia, 645.

Must be branded "filled cheese:"

Federal law, 24; Kentucky, 212; North Carolina, 443; North Dakota, 453; Ohio,[c] 474; Oregon, 499; Wyoming, 701.

Must contain 15 per cent butter fat:

Washington, 658.

Must be branded "substitute for cheese:"

California,[ad] 57; Iowa,[b] 197; South Carolina, 580.

Addition of artificial coloring prohibited:

Colorado, 79; Georgia, 137; Iowa,[e] 197; Nebraska, 353; New Jersey, 387; New York, 423; South Carolina, 579.

Sale of imitation cheese prohibited:

Maine, 223; New York, 426; Washington, 659; Wisconsin, 690.

Dealers must make monthly statement:

Nebraska, 348.

Dealers must furnish purchasers printed label:

Montana, 340; Nebraska, 354; North Dakota, 449; Ohio, 474; Tennessee, 602.

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[a] Printed statement must be delivered to purchaser.

[b] Buyer must be informed of the nature of the produce.

[c] Prescribed notice must be posted.

[d] The name and percentage of each ingredient must be given on the label in prescribed type.

[e] "Skimmed-milk cheese."

Labels on imitation product must not contain the words "dairy," "creamery," or the name of any breed of cattle:

Vermont, 626.

Must not be sold as genuine:

Nebraska, 355; South Carolina, 580.

Hotels using must post prescribed notice:

Georgia, 137; Iowa, 197; Montana, 341; Nebraska, 354; Ohio, 477; South Carolina, 580.

Hotels, etc., using must inform guests:

Ohio, 475.

Must not be used in State institutions:

California, 58; New York, 427; Ohio, 478; Wisconsin, 680.

Made from deleterious substances must not be knowingly sold:

Indiana, 178.

Dealers must display prescribed sign:

Federal laws, 23; Montana, 340; Ohio, 477.

Dealer must inform purchaser and present prescribed printed notice:

Nebraska, 354.

Dealer must have license:

Federal laws, 22; Montana, 341.

Packages must be marked as prescribed:

Federal laws, 23; Missouri, 332; Ohio, 476; Tennessee,[a] 602.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers must have permit:

Nebraska,[b] 348.

Substitutes for cheese must not be made in imitation of cheese:

Maine, 223.

Sale of adulterated cheese prohibited:

Louisiana, 215.

CHEMIST, STATE (STATE ANALYST).

Appointment, etc.:

Federal law, 9; California, 54; Colorado, 80; Connecticut, 85, 92; District of Columbia, 106; Dominion of Canada, 122; Florida, 131; Idaho, 147; Illinois, 158; Indiana, 175; Kansas, 202; Kentucky, 206; Louisiana, 215; Maine, 221; Maryland, 235; Massachusetts, 246; Michigan, 287; Minnesota, 309; Missouri, 336; Montana, 344; New Jersey, 374; New York, 412; North Carolina, 436, 444; North Dakota,

[a] Also deliver to purchaser prescribed printed label.

[b] No permit required if of his own manufacture and sold at place of production in original packages.

447, 454; Ohio, 461; Oregon, 494, 496; Pennsylvania, 513; Porto Rico, 550; Rhode Island, 570; South Carolina, 575; South Dakota, 586; Tennessee, 599; Texas, 607; Utah, 611; Vermont, 620; Virginia, 639; Washington, 655; Wisconsin, 672.

CHICORY.

(See Coffee.)

CHOCOLATE.

(See Cocoa.)

CHROME YELLOW.

(See Candy.)

CIDER.

Must be made of legitimate product of pure apple juice:

District of Columbia, 108.

Adulterated must be marked "adulterated cider:"

Nebraska, 352.

Must be made from pure apple juice without preservatives or other foreign substances:

District of Columbia, 108; Nebraska, 352; South Dakota, 589; Vermont, 632.

Must be labeled as prescribed:

Louisiana, 216.

Preservatives, if present, must be indicated on label:

Indiana, 180; Kentucky,[a] 212; North Carolina,[b] 442.

With no foreign substance except necessary preservatives, must be branded "pure apple cider;" otherwise "chemical cider:"

Virginia, 651.

Sale of adulterated cider prohibited:

Louisiana, 215.

Sale of imitation cider as cider prohibited:

Nebraska, 352.

CINNAMON.

(See Spices.)

CLOVES.

(See Spices.)

[a] Or other foreign substances. [b] Also added color or flavor.

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

(See also Candy; Extracts.)

Cocoa.

Ground pulp of cocoa bean (cocoa mass), with part of fat removed; no addition but flavor; presence of added sugar must be stated on label:

Pennsylvania, 546.

Must be labeled as prescribed:

Louisana, 216.

Must not contain more than 6 per cent sugar:

Vermont, 632.

Must contain no other substance than cocoa mass, sugar, and flavoring.

Illinois, 161; North Dakota, 456; Washington, 667.

Must not contain over 17.5 per cent of water, less than 40 per cent of fat, over 13 per cent of starch, or less than 1 per cent of theobromin, except that cocoa with a portion of its fat removed may be sold provided its true nature be made known to the purchaser, and that it contain at least 20 per cent of fat and its acid equivalent does not exceed 18 cc. of tenth normal acid.

Porto Rico, 560.

Chocolate.

Must be labeled with quality of chocolate, name and address of manufacturer:

Louisiana,[a] 216; Massachusetts, 252.

Must contain no other substance than cocoa mass, sugar, and flavoring:

Illinois, 161.

Containing added sugar must be labeled as prescribed:

Pennsylvania, 546.

Mineral substances and deleterious colors and flavors prohibited:

North Carolina, 438.

Chocolate containing only cocoa mass, sugar, and glycerin may be sold as "sweet" or "prepared chocolate."

Illinois, 171; Wisconsin,[b] 690.

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[a] "Name and address of manufacturer" omitted. [b] Also cocoa.

Must contain at least 45 per cent of cocoa fat and not more than 3 per cent of starch nor more than 3 per cent ash.

Vermont, 632.

COFFEE.

Must not contain any foreign substance nor be coated nor polished to conceal inferiority:

Illinois, 170; South Dakota, 596; Vermont, 632; Wisconsin, 690.

Must be pure and unglazed:

North Dakota, 454.

Label must state quality and kind:

Louisiana, 216.

Must be true to name:

Washington, 667.

Mixed with harmless substances must be labeled "compound:"

Illinois, 170; Michigan, 276; North Carolina, 443; North Dakota,[a] 456; South Dakota, 596; Washington, 667; Wisconsin, 690.

Quantity and kind of substitutes present must be stated on label:

Indiana, 180; Kentucky, 212.

Mixtures must contain at least 50 per cent of coffee, no other substance than chicory, peas, and cereals, and be labeled as prescribed:

New York, 434.

Mixtures must not be labeled "compound," but must be labeled with name and amount of added substance:

Pennsylvania, 544; Utah,[b] 618.

Substitutes containing no coffee must be sold under coined names:

Illinois, 170; Michigan, 306; North Carolina, 443; North Dakota, 456; South Dakota, 596; Vermont, 632; Washington, 667; Wisconsin, 690.

Manufacture of artificial coffee berry prohibited:

Michigan, 276.

Must be composed entirely of the seed of *Caffea arabica:*

District of Columbia, 108.

Mixtures must be labeled "coffee with chicory," "coffee with hediona," etc., in prescribed type:

Porto Rico, 561.

Sale of coffee deprived of natural virtues prohibited:

Porto Rico, 561.

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[a] Reads "coffee compounded."

[b] "Amount" not specified.

Artificial or mixed coffee must not be sold as natural coffee:

Porto Rico, 561.

Unroasted coffee must contain 0.65 per cent of caffein, not more than 5 per cent of ash nor more than 14 per cent of water:

Porto Rico, 560.

Roasted coffee must contain 0.65 per cent of caffein, not more than 5.25 per cent of ash, nor more than 4 per cent of water:

Porto Rico, 560.

COLORADO.

Food laws, 75.

COLORS.

(See also Butter; Candy; Cheese; Cocoa; Cream; Dairy products; Fruit products; Grain; Milk; Oleomargarin; Vinegar.)

The laws of nearly all of the States provide that food must not be colored, coated, etc., to conceal inferiority.

Copperas must not be used for coloring peas and pickles:

Washington, 668.

Vegetable foods containing more than one-fiftieth of 1 per cent metallic copper must not be sold:

Pennsylvania, 540.

Sale of poisonous coloring matters for foods prohibited:

New York, 414.

Addition of injurious colors to foods prohibited:

New York, 414; North Carolina, 437.

Artificial coloring.

Must not be added to vinegar:

Connecticut, 76; Indiana, 179; Missouri, 339; New Jersey, 401; Pennsylvania,[a] 542; Wisconsin, 689.

Prohibited in milk:

Oklahoma, 492; Pennsylvania, 521; Utah, 617; Wisconsin, 678.

Prohibited in cream:

Kentucky, 212; Pennsylvania, 521; Utah, 617; Wisconsin, 678.

Prohibited in noodles, vermicelli, etc.:

Ohio, 490.

Beverages containing artificial coloring must be labeled as prescribed:

North Carolina, 442.

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[a] Distilled vinegar.

Sale of sausage containing, prohibited:

Wisconsin, 687.

Foods below standard containing artificial coloring must be branded as prescribed:

Pennsylvania, 544.

Coal-tar dyes.

Coal-tar dyes prohibited in all food:

South Dakota, 595.

Prohibited in foods and beverages:

North Dakota, 454; Washington, 666.

Prohibited in malted, fermented, and distilled liquors:

South Dakota, 598.

COMPOUND ARTICLES.

(See also Adulteration; Coffee; Extracts; Lard; Maple sugar; Spices.)

Mixtures and compounds must not contain deleterious substances and must be labeled so as to indicate their character:

South Dakota, 598.

Composition must accord with wishes of purchaser:

New Mexico, 409.

Must be so labeled:

Hawaii, 141; Washington, 666.

Not applicable to fraudulent or worthless articles:

Pennsylvania, 543; Utah, 617.

CONDENSED MILK.

(See Cream; Dairy Products; Milk.)

CONDIMENTS.

(See also Spices.)

Adulterated must be labeled as prescribed.

Minnesota, 320; North Carolina, 437.

CONFECTIONERY.

(See also Candy, Cake, etc.)

Manufacture of adulterated confectioneries prohibited, and sale with knowledge of their nature forbidden:

Alabama, 44; Idaho, 148.

Must not contain deleterious ingredients:

Maryland, 237; Mississippi, 324; Utah, 618.

Sale and manufacture of confectioneries containing noxious or poisonous ingredients prohibited:

Kentucky, 210.

Must not contain terra alba, barytes, talc, coal-tar dyes, or any other poisonous or injurious ingredient:

Minnesota, 314; New York, 416; Oregon, 496; Pennsylvania, 516; Porto Rico, 561.

Sanitary regulations:

Indiana, 177.

CONNECTICUT.

Food laws, 85.

CORN.

Corn and corn products must be true to name.

North Carolina, 442.

CORN MEAL.

(See also Breadstuffs; Flour.)

Regulations:

Delaware, 100; North Carolina, 440; South Carolina, 578; Tennessee, 605; Virginia, 646.

Standard weight of bushel, 48 pounds:

South Carolina, 579; Tennessee, 604.

Mixed must be labeled "mixtures or compounds" or sold under coin name:

North Carolina, 443.

Maize meal must contain not more than 14 per cent of moisture, 1.6 of ash, and not less than 1.12 per cent nitrogen:

Indiana, 184.

COTTOLENE.

Must be labeled as prescribed, provisions relating to lard do not apply:

South Dakota, 597.

COUNTERFEIT FOODS.

Articles of food or drink made in semblance of or purporting to be any other article of food or drink must not be sold:

Arkansas, 48; Colorado,[a] 75; District of Columbia, 108.

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[a] Unless purchaser is notified.

CREAM.

(See also Colors; Dairy products; Milk; Preservatives.)

Sale of cream not of standard purity prohibited:

Utah, 613.

Use of preservatives forbidden:

Pennsylvania, 521; South Dakota, 589, 596; Vermont, 623.

Must be from pure milk:

Kentucky, 212; New York, 421; Washington, 658; Wisconsin, 678.

Must not contain artificial coloring:

Kentucky, 212; Minnesota, 314; Pennsylvania, 521; Wisconsin, 678.

Sale of cream from unwholesome milk forbidden:

Idaho, 153; Iowa, 199; Kentucky, 212; Minnesota, 314; South Dakota, 589; Washington, 678.

Must contain at least 22 per cent milk solids:

Oregon, 497.

Must contain at least 22 per cent fat (whipping cream):

Illinois, 170.

At least 20 per cent fat:

District of Columbia, 108; Minnesota, 314; Oregon, 297; Utah, 613.

Cream must contain at least 18 per cent fat:

Idaho, 153; Indiana, 183; South Dakota, 589; Vermont, 632; Washington, 661; Wisconsin, 678.

At least 15 per cent fat:

Illinois (coffee cream), 170; Iowa, 200; Kentucky, 212; Montana, 345; Nebraska, 357; Pennsylvania, 545.

Cream must not contain any added thickening:

Minnesota, 314.

Evaporated cream.

Must be labeled "evaporated cream:"

Oregon, 497.

Containing less than 15 per cent butter fat must bear on label "Unsweetened condensed milk:"

Illinois, 170.

Must be from standard cream:

Wisconsin, 681.

Pasteurized cream.

May contain viscogen or sucrate of lime to restore viscosity, if labeled so as to advise purchaser:

Wisconsin, 678.

In addition to the foregoing, most of the provisions relative to milk are equally applicable to cream.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

Must be pure; no mixtures or compounds permitted:

Illinois, 171; Michigan, 306; North Dakota, 455; Wisconsin, 690.

Must be pure and true to name:

Rhode Island, 570; South Dakota, 596; Washington, 667.

Compounds must be labeled with kind and amount of constituents:

Washington, 667.

CREAMERIES.

Operators must have license:

Nebraska, 349; North Dakota, 449; South Dakota, 590.

Must make monthly report:

South Dakota, 590; Vermont, 624.

Must make annual report:

Washington, 658:

Accounts must be true and open for inspection:

Wisconsin, 677.

DAIRIES.

Operator must have permit:

District of Columbia, 113; Iowa, 199.

Employees must be free from contagious and other specified diseases:

District of Columbia, 113.

Must comply with prescribed conditions regarding sanitation, care and health of cows, feed, etc.

California, 61; District of Columbia, 113; Illinois, 164; Maryland, 238; Massachusetts, 259; Montana, 340, 343, 345; Nevada, 358; New Jersey, 391; New York, 421; Oregon, 500; Pennsylvania, 526; South Dakota, 590; Wisconsin, 684; Wyoming, 701.

Dairy regulations:

District of Columbia, 116; Iowa, 198; Maryland, 238; Montana, 341, 343; Nevada, 358; Oregon, 500.

Dairymen must register:

Maryland, 238.

DAIRY BUREAUS (STATE).

Formation, duties, etc.:

California, 59; Massachusetts, 253.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

(See also Cheese; Colors; Cream; Milk; Oleomargarine; Preservatives, etc.)

Must not be falsely labeled:

Federal laws,[a] 21; Ohio, 477; Oregon, 501.

Imitation products prohibited in public institutions:

New York, 427.

Commissioners—appointment, duties, etc.:

Colorado, 78; Connecticut, 85; Idaho, 146; Iowa, 196; Michigan, 286; Minnesota, 309; Missouri, 335; New Jersey, 373; Ohio, 460; Oregon, 496; Pennsylvania, 519; South Dakota, 585; Utah, 611; Washington, 659; Wisconsin, 676; Wyoming, 696.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Food laws, 85.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Food laws, 105.

DRUGS.

Drug is usually defined so as to include all medicines for internal or external use, antiseptics, disinfectants, and cosmetics.

Required to be of the standard of strength, quality, and purity called for in (1) the United States Pharmacopœia when mentioned therein; (2) some other pharmacopœia or standard materia medica when mentioned therein and not in the United States Pharmacopœia; (3) representation under which it is sold:

California, 52; District of Columbia, 107; Hawaii, 141; Indiana, 180; Kansas, 201; Massachusetts, 248; Mississippi, 324; New Hampshire, 362; New Jersey, 373; New York, 415; Ohio, 459; South Carolina, 576; Texas, 607; Vermont, 636; Wisconsin, 672.

Detailed definitions of adulterations as applied to drugs:

California, 53.

Must not be adulterated:

Arizona, 46; Florida,[b] 129; Idaho,[b] 147; Illinois,[b] 157; Massachusetts, 248; Michigan,[c] 278; Minnesota, 311; Mississippi, 325; Missouri,[b] 327; Montana,[b] 340; New Hampshire, 363; New Jersey, 374; North Dakota, 445; Oklahoma, 491; Vermont, 619; Wyoming,[b] 693.

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[a] As to State or Territory in which made.

[b] Adulterated drugs shall not be fraudulently manufactured and sold with knowledge of their nature.

[c] Adulterated drugs shall not be manufactured or sold.

Must be of nature and quality demanded by purchaser:

District of Columbia, 105; New Mexico, 409.

Must be of nature and quality represented by vender:

Florida, 130.

Tainted, decayed, etc., shall not knowingly be sold:

Arizona, 46; Montana, 340; Oklahoma, 491; Utah, 610.

Must not be so mixed or altered as to lessen value of efficiency:

Colorado,[ab] 76; District of Columbia,[c] 105; Iowa, 194; New Mexico,[ac] 408; Tennessee,[c] 599.

Must not be adulterated with any substance injurious to health:

District of Columbia, 105; Kansas, 201; Kentucky, 207; Michigan, 277; New Mexico, 408; Texas, 606; Virginia, 639.

Kind and quality must be stamped on package, and when mentioned in the United States Pharmacopœia must conform to its standards:

Louisiana, 216.

Must be labeled as prescribed:

Louisiana, 216.

Sales of arsenic, corrosive sublimate, etc., must be recorded:

New Hampshire, 365.

Imitations must be sold under true name:

New Jersey, 374.

EGGS.

Packed eggs shall not be fraudulently sold as fresh:

Maine, 227.

EXTRACTS.

Must not contain methyl or wood alcohol:

Maryland, 241.

Label must bear name and address of manufacturer:

Michigan, 306; South Dakota, 597; Vermont, 633.

If not pure, must be labeled "Adulterated."

Oregon, 504.

Mixed extracts.

Must be marked with name and percentage of each ingredient:

Pennsylvania, 544; Utah, 618.

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[a] Or make injurious to health.
[b] Unless labeled as mixed, or purchaser informed.
[c] With knowledge of their character.

Must be labeled with name of each ingredient or the inferior one; not simply compound extract of most valuable ingredient:

Illinois, 161; Washington, 667.

Extracts must be pure and true to name:

North Dakota, 454.

Artificial extracts.

Must be so labeled:

Illinois, 161; South Dakota,[a] 591, Washington, 667.

Must not be labeled extracts:

Pennsylvania, 543.

Permitted only when extract from fruit is not possible, and when labeled "artificial."

Illinois, 161; Wisconsin, 690.

Chocolate extract.

Must contain only cocoa mass, sugar, and flavoring:

Illinois, 161.

Lemon extract.

Must consist of pure oil of lemon in alcohol; harmless color permitted:

Illinois, 171; North Dakota,[b] 456; South Dakota,[b c] 591; Wisconsin, 685.

Must contain 5 per cent oil of lemon dissolved in alcohol:

Pennsylvania, 546; Vermont,[d] 633.

Orange extract.

Must contain 5 per cent orange oil:

South Dakota, 597.

Vanilla extract.

Must contain no other flavor than vanilla bean:

Illinois, 171; North Dakota, 456; Pennsylvania, 546; South Dakota, 591; Vermont, 663; Washington, 667; Wisconsin, 685.

Compounds with vanilla must bear prescribed label:

Illinois,[a] 171; Michigan, 306; South Dakota, 591; Washington, 667.

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[a] Must not contain artificial color, nor be labeled "compound" only.
[b] Coloring matter prohibited.
[c] Less than 5 per cent must be labeled "imitation."
[d] Ethyl alcohol.

Imitation vanilla extract must not contain artificial color:

South Dakota, 591.

Compounds with vanilla must be labeled so as to show their true character; and must not be labeled "compound extract of vanilla:"

Vermont, 633.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

(See also Alcoholic liquors; Beer.)

Must not contain more than 0.2 of 1 per cent of combined sulphuric acid nor more than 0.008 of 1 per cent of sulphurous acid:

North Carolina, 437.

FISH.

(See also Meat.)

Regulations for packing:

Connecticut, 93; Maine, 227–231; Massachusetts, 261–265; Ohio, 481; Oregon, 505; Virginia, 646; Washington, 664.

Sale regulations:

Maine, 227–231.

Shellfish must not be taken from contaminated waters:

Massachusetts, 266.

Sale of tainted or unwholesome fish prohibited:

Alabama, 44; Alaska, 43; Arizona, 46; Arkansas, 48; California, 52; Colorado, 75; District of Columbia, 105; Kansas,[a] 201; Louisiana, 215; Maine, 220; Maryland, 235; Massachusetts,[b] 265; Nevada, 360.

Preservatives, coloring, etc., prohibited:

North Carolina, 438; Pennsylvania, 540.

Inspection regulations:

Ohio, 478.

Dealers must have license:

Washington, 664.

FLAVORS.

(See Candy; Extracts; Vinegar.)

FLORIDA.

Food laws, 129.

FLOUR.

(See also Breadstuffs.)

Inspection regulations:

Delaware, 100; Maine, 232; South Carolina, 581, 583; Vermont, 627.

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[a] With knowledge of such impurity. [b] Unless purchaser is informed.

Barrels, etc., must be branded with name of manufacturer and weight and quality of contents:

Delaware, 101; Missouri,[a] 338; New York, 429; Ohio, 484; Tennessee, 603; Texas, 608; Vermont, 627; Virginia, 644.

Warehousemen must not mix grades:

Idaho, 154.

Barrels, etc., must not be misbranded nor bear mark of false weight:

Delaware, 100, 101; Maine,[b] 232; Missouri, 338; Vermont, 627.

Must have weight marked on container:

Delaware, 101.

Fraudulent packing in marked barrels prohibited:

Georgia, 138.

Must be true to name:

North Carolina, 443.

Adulteration prohibited:

Louisiana, 216; Pennsylvania, 511; Tennessee, 604.

Must be labeled as prescribed:

Louisiana, 216.

Must be composed entirely of a single cereal:

Delaware, 105; District of Columbia, 110; Georgia, 138; Porto Rico, 562; Tennessee, 603.

With any mixture, must be marked "adulterated:"

Texas, 608.

Must not be under weight:

Missouri, 326.

Must not contain more than 13.5 per cent moisture, and not less than 1.25 per cent of nitrogen, nor more than 1 per cent of ash, nor more than 0.50 per cent of fiber:

Indiana, 184.

Barrels must contain 196 pounds; half barrels, 98 pounds:

Vermont, 626; Virginia, 644.

Toll for any grain flours, regulations:

South Carolina, 583; Virginia, 644.

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[a] Also name and address of manufacturer. [b] Weight not specified.

Mixed flour.

Must be marked in prescribed type, "mixed flour," with names of ingredients and name and address of packer, with additional special prescribed label; tax for manufacture, $12 per year:

Federal laws, 25.

Regulations for importing and exporting:

Federal law, 27.

Must be marked in prescribed type, "mixed" or "blended flour:"

Porto Rico, 562.

Must be marked "adulterated" or with name and percentage of each ingredient:

Kentucky, 212.

Must be marked with name of each ingredient:

Federal laws, 25; Missouri,[a] 337.

Must be labeled with kind and mixture:

Indiana, 174.

Must be labeled with coined name and with name and address of manufacturer; names of ingredients must not be used:

Michigan, 307.

Must be labeled as mixture or compound or be sold under coin name.

North Carolina, 443.

Wheat flour.

Mixed with corn flour, must be marked "compound wheat flour:"

Illinois, 171.

Mixed with corn flour, must be labeled "combination:"

Virginia,[b] 645.

Mixed with maize flour or other foreign substance, must not be sold as pure:

Maryland, 242; New Jersey, 394; New York, 429; Virginia, 645.

Must contain not more than 18 per cent of water, 2 per cent of ash, at least 10 per cent of moist gluten, 5 per cent of dry gluten, and be free from all adulterations:

Porto Rico, 562.

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[a] Also name and address of manufacturer.
[b] Also kind and amount of ingredients.

Maize flour.[a]

Inspection:

Delaware, 100.

Must be branded "Indian meal."

New York, 429.

Must be properly sifted and contain no foreign substances:

Virginia, 646.

Buckwheat flour.

Must be branded as prescribed, if any foreign substance be present:

Illinois, 171; Indiana, 174; Kentucky, 212; Michigan, 279; North Carolina, 443; Washington, 666; Wisconsin, 686.

Must be branded "B meal:"

New York, 429.

Rye flour.

Must be branded "rye flour" or "fine rye flour," according to quality:

New York, 429.

Mixed with other substances, name and amount of each must be given on label or be marked "adulterated:"

Kentucky, 212.

Impure must be labeled "compound rye flour:"

Illinois, 171.

Gluten flour.

Must contain as least 48 per cent of starch:

Vermont, 633.

Pancake flour.

If containing more than one ingredient. must have the kind and amount of each ingredient on label:

Washington, 668.

FOOD LAWS.

Federal Laws, page 1; Alabama, 42; Alaska, 45; Arizona; 46; Arkansas, 48; California, 52; Colorado, 75; Connecticut, 85; District of Columbia, 105; Dominion of Canada, 120; Florida, 129; Georgia, 134; Hawaii, 141; Idaho, 146; Illinois, 157; Indiana, 173; Iowa, 194; Kansas, 201; Kentucky, 205; Louisiana, 215; Maine, 220; Maryland, 234; Massachusetts, 245; Michigan, 273; Minnesota, 309; Mississippi, 324; Missouri, 327; Montana, 340; Nebraska, 347; Nevada, 358; New Hampshire, 362;

[a] See also Corn meal, p. 734, and Wheat flour, p. 742.

New Jersey, 373; New Mexico, 408; New York, 411; North Carolina, 436; North Dakota, 445; Ohio, 459; Oklahoma, 491; Oregon, 494; Pennsylvania, 511; Porto Rico, 549; Rhode Island, 569; South Carolina, 575; South Dakota, 585; Tennessee, 599; Texas, 606; Utah, 610; Vermont, 619; Virginia, 639; Washington, 653; West Virginia, 670; Wisconsin, 672; Wyoming, 693.

FORMALDEHYDE.

(See also Preservatives.)

Formaldehyde is prohibited in all foods:

South Dakota, 587.

FOWLS.

(See also Meat.)

Fowls, slaughtered, must be drawn and crops removed:

Minnesota, 319.

FRUIT.

(See also Perishable products.)

Place of production must be marked on container:

California, 66.

Receptacle must bear grower's stamp:

Delaware, 103.

Sale of corrupted or unwholesome, prohibited:

Maryland, 234; Nevada, 360; Oregon, 504; Porto Rico, 555.

FRUIT PRODUCTS.

(See also Cider.)

Packages of fruit products must not be falsely labeled:

Massachusetts, 254.

Dried fruit must be free from zinc, lead, or bleaching agents:

North Dakota, 459.

Evaporated apples must not contain more than 27 per cent of water or fluids:

New York, 428.

Fruit products when partly or wholly composed of artificial materials must be sold as "adulterated" or "imitation" products.

North Carolina,[a] 443.

[a] The addition of preservatives or artificial coloring must be indicated on label.

Fruit products must be made from fruit named, free from prohibited and injurious preservatives, and be sweetened with sucrose:

North Dakota, 456.

Fruit syrups must not contain deleterious foreign substances:

Pennsylvania, 538.

Fruit juice.

Must be the fresh juice of specified fruit without any addition:

District of Columbia, 108; Indiana,[b] 185; Pennsylvania,[c] 545.

Containing sugar or glucose must be labeled "sweet:"

Pennsylvania, 545.

Must contain no unwholesome or injurious ingredient:

Porto Rico, 563.

Bakers using adulterated, must post prescribed "placard:"

Oregon, 505.

Added preservatives, colors, and flavors must be declared on label:

North Carolina, 442.

Imitation must be labeled as prescribed:

Porto Rico, 563.

Jelly, jam, marmalade, fruit butter, etc.

Presence of other substances than designated fruit and sugar must be indicated on label:

Kentucky, 212; North Carolina, 443; North Dakota, 457; Wisconsin, 691.

Must be manufactured wholly from designated fruit without other additions than cider, glucose, or cane sugar, and spices:

Pennsylvania,[d] 545; Vermont, 633.

Bakers using adulterated must post prescribed placard:

Oregon, 505.

Must contain no deleterious substances:

Illinois, 163; Indiana, 185; Minnesota, 319; North Dakota, 456; Oregon, 504; Pennsylvania, 538; Wisconsin, 691.

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[a] Or it must be marked "adulterated."

[b] Preserved only with sugar, presence of other substances must be indicated on label.

[c] Must be free from deleterious adulterants.

[d] Spices not permitted.

Containing other substances than the designated fruit or fruit juice and cane sugar must be marked with name and address of manufacturer, and also "this preparation is mixed and adulterated" in prescribed type:

Minnesota,[a] 319.

Containing other substances or foreign substances must be marked "adulterated:"

Kentucky, 212.

Fruit jellies must contain not less than 65 per cent solids, 1 per cent acid as malic, and 0.3 per cent ash:

Jams, preserves, marmalades, and butters must contain not less than 80 per cent solids, 1 per cent acid as malic, and 0.3 per cent ash:

Kentucky, 212.

Canned fruit (see also Canned goods).

With the exception of imported products, must be labeled with grade or quality and name and address of manufacturer:

Kentucky, 210.

Must not contain deleterious substances:

Oregon, 505.

Presence of foreign substance must be declared on label:

Indiana, 174.

Must be labeled as prescribed:

Louisiana, 216.

Artificial jellies.

Must not be colored to imitate natural fruit jelly; must be so labeled as not to deceive purchaser:

Michigan, 306; North Dakota, 457; Wisconsin, 691.

Must be labeled "compound glucose apple jelly," etc.:

Wisconsin, 691.

Containing any substance other than pure-fruit substance and juice must be labeled, with name and percentage of each ingredient:

Oregon, 505; South Dakota,[b] 597; Washington,[c] 667.

Containing any other substance than the designated fruit or fruit juice and cane sugar must be marked with name and address of manufacturer, and also "imitation fruit, jelly," etc.:

Illinois, 163; Michigan, 306; North Dakota,[d] 457; Oregon, 505; Porto Rico,[bd] 563.

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[a] Jams and preserves.
[b] With name and address of manufacturer.
[c] Must be uncolored.
[d] In specified type.
[e] Jellies.

GAME.

(See also Meat.)

Must be drawn.

Minnesota, 319.

GAUGING REGULATIONS.

South Carolina, 577.

GEORGIA.

Food laws, 134.

GINGER.

(See Spices.)

GLUCOSE.

(See also Honey; Jelly; Maple sugar; Molasses; Sugar; Sirup; Wine.)

Standard:

Vermont, 634.

When sold must be branded as prescribed:

Michigan, 276.

Must be composed of one single ground cereal and must not contain more than 0.05 per cent of ash:

District of Columbia, 108.

Must be free from intermediate products formed in process of manufacture:

Pennsylvania, 545.

Food containing, must be so branded:

Colorado, 76; Iowa, 195; Maryland,[a] 234.

GLYCERIN.

(See Chocolate; Wine.)

GRAHAM FLOUR.

(See Flour.)

GRAIN.

(See also Corn.)

Regulations:

Delaware, 99.

GRAPE JUICE.

(See also Fruit products.)

Sale of adulterated prohibited:

Louisiana, 216.

[a] Purchaser must also be informed.

May be sold as wine only when labeled unfermented:

California, 71.

Must be labeled as prescribed:

Louisiana, 216.

GUARANTEE.

Exempts from prosecution:

District of Columbia (drug law), 105; Florida, 130; Idaho, 149; Kentucky, 212; New Mexico, 409; Virginia, 641; Washington, 654.

Does not exempt from prosecution:

Pennsylvania, 544.

HAWAII.

Food laws, 141.

HOMINY.

Must be pure:

Wisconsin, 691.

Flour laws apply:

Missouri, 338.

HONEY.

Defined:

Federal laws, 17; Colorado, 83; Kentucky, 213; Minnesota, 318; New York, 429; Porto Rico, 563; South Dakota, 591; Vermont, 633; Wisconsin, 686.

Must not be adulterated with glucose or any other foreign substance:

California,[a] 66; Dominion of Canada, 125; Maryland,[b] 234; Minnesota,[c] 318; New York,[d] 430; South Dakota, 591; Vermont, 628; Wisconsin, 686.

Containing glucose or any foreign substance must be labeled as prescribed:

Colorado, 83; Illinois, 171; Indiana, 174, 187; Kentucky, 213; Maryland,[e] 234; Michigan,[e] 278; Minnesota, 318; New Jersey, 395; New York, 430; North Carolina, 443; Pennsylvania, 543; South Dakota, 597; Washington, 667.

The word "honey" to be used in trade designations of drugs, foods, etc., only when used in their ingredients to extent indicated:

Colorado, 82.

Manufactured honey must be so represented:

Kentucky, 211.

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[a] Sample for analysis must be furnished by manufacturer on demand.
[b] Candy excepted.
[c] Injurious to health.
[d] The word "honey" prohibited on label.
[e] Purchaser must be informed.

Manufactured honey containing injurious substances must not be sold:

Kentucky, 210.

Defined: Not more than 25 per cent of water, 0.25 per cent of ash, and 8 per cent of sucrose:

Federal laws, 17.

Artificial or compound must be marked as prescribed:

Porto Rico, 563.

Must not contain more than 26 per cent water, more than 0.75 per cent ash, nor less than 60 per cent total glucoses:

Porto Rico, 563.

Regulations regarding diseased apiaries:

New York, 429.

Mixtures must be pure; must not be labeled "honey compound:"

Michigan, 306.

HOP SUBSTITUTES.

Use forbidden in beer:

Missouri, 328; New York, 415.

HORSE-RADISH.

Grated horse-radish must be mixed with nothing but vinegar:

Pennsylvania, 546.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

(See also Dairy products; Lard; Oleomargarin.)

Using adulterated food shall state the fact on bill of fare; on placards where no bill of fare is used:

Oregon, 501.

Must not serve adulterated food:

Washington, 655.

ICE.

Sanitary regulations:

California, 67; Connecticut, 94, 96–97; Illinois, 167; Maine, 233; Maryland, 243; Massachusetts, 271; New Hampshire, 371; New Jersey, 243; Ohio, 485; Pennsylvania, 538; Wisconsin, 687.

Injury to value or hindrance to taking prohibited:

Maine, 233; Maryland, 244; Massachusetts, 271.

IDAHO.

Food laws, 146.

ILLINOIS.

Food laws, 157.

INDIANA.

Food laws, 173.

INSPECTION REGULATIONS.

California, 63; Colorado, 79; Connecticut, 93; Delaware, 100; Georgia, 135, 139; Hawaii, 142; Iowa, 199; Louisiana, 217; Maine, 224; Maryland, 239; Massachusetts, 246; Michigan, 281, 289, 295, 298; Minnesota, 311; Mississippi, 325; Missouri, 329; Nebraska, 347, 351; Nevada, 359; New Hampshire, 363; New Jersey, 373; New York, 411; Ohio, 461, 479; Oregon, 503; Pennsylvania, 509; Porto Rico, 552; Rhode Island, 570; South Carolina, 582; South Dakota, 593; Texas, 607; Utah, 610; Virginia, 649; Washington, 655, 663; Wyoming, 693.

IOWA.

Food laws, 194.

JAM AND JELLY.

(See Fruit products.)

KANSAS.

Food laws, 201.

KENTUCKY.

Food laws, 205.

LABELS.

(See also Bread; Adulteration defined; Canned goods; Colors; Compound.)

Misbranding forbidden.

Federal law (as to place of manufacture), 21; Connecticut, 86; District of Columbia, 106; Dominion of Canada, 126; Illinois, 165; Kentucky, 205; Louisiana, 217; Massachusetts, 247; Minnesota, 312; South Dakota, 595; Virginia, 640; Wisconsin, 692.

Packages of food must be labeled with kind and quality of food:

Kentucky, 213; Louisiana, 216; South Dakota,[a] 595.

Label must state, if possible, name and address of manufacturer:

North Carolina, 443.

Must not bear false weight:

Indiana, 176.

Required declarations must be in prescribed type:

Illinois, 172; Massachusetts, 247.

[a] Also name of manufacturer and location of factory.

Manufactured foods must be labeled with name and address of manufacturer:

Illinois, 162.

Goods not pure in the meaning of the law, must be labeled "Mixtures," "Compound," or "Artificial:"

Pennsylvania, 512; Utah, 617.

LARD.

(See also Cottolene.).

Must be rendered fresh fat of slaughtered healthy hogs:

South Dakota, 592.

Must be examined and branded by official inspector as to quality:

Ohio, 479.

Must not be from diseased or misfed hogs and must not contain more than 1 per cent of water:

Porto Rico, 563.

Must not be mixed with foreign matter:

Alabama, 42; District of Columbia, 108; Michigan, 275.

Lard mixed with foreign fat must be marked in prescribed type, "Compound lard:"

Illinois, 196; Iowa,[a] 200; Massachusetts, 256; Michigan,[b] 275; Minnesota,[c] 318; North Carolina,[b] 442; Pennsylvania, 539; Porto Rico,[c d] 563; Vermont, 628; Washington, 667; Wisconsin, 691.

Lard compounds must be labeled as such, with name and address of manufacturer:

Dominion of Canada, 121; Michigan, 306; Minnesota, 308.

Adulterated lard.

Must be labeled with kind and amount of each ingredient:

Indiana, 174, 181; Kentucky,[d] 209; Washington, 667.

Must be labeled "Mixture" or "Compound," or be sold under coin name:

South Dakota, 597.

Substitutes for lard must not be sold under the name of lard:

Porto Rico, [e] 564; Wisconsin, 691.

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[a] "Pure," "Refined," or "Family" can not be used.

[b] "Lard compound" or "Adulterated lard."

[c] "Lard substitute."

[d] Or be marked "Adulterated."

[e] May be labeled "compound lard," "substitute lard," etc., in prescribed type.

Must be labeled "Lard substitute" in prescribed type:

Minnesota, 318.

Sale of adulterated lard prohibited:

Louisiana, 216.

Food prepared with adulterated lard can only be sold by dealers or furnished to guests by hotels, boarding houses, etc., when prescribed placards are displayed and prescribed printed label furnished purchaser.

Minnesota, 318.

LEMON EXTRACT.

(See Extracts.)

LICENSE.

(See Milk; Cheese; Oleomargarin; Perishable products, etc.)

LIME.

(See Candy.)

LOUISIANA.

Food laws, 215.

MACE.

(See Spices.)

MAINE.

Food laws, 220.

MALT LIQUORS.

(See Alcoholic liquors; Beer; Fermented liquors.)

MALT SUBSTITUTES.

Prohibited in beer:

Missouri, 328.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SIRUP.[a]

Adulterated maple sugar prohibited unless labeled with true statement of composition. The label must also give the place of manufacture and name of maker:

Minnesota, 321; New York,[b] 431.

Maple products must be pure:

North Dakota, 457.

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[a] In the majority of laws referred to under this head, cane sugar, glucose, and "other adulterants" are mentioned.

[b] "Name and address of manufacturer" omitted.

Label must state kind and amount of added substance:

Indiana, 174, 186; Oregon, 505; Washington,[a] 667.

Mixture of maple sugar with other sugars not permitted even when labeled "Compound:"

Illinois, 171; Michigan, 307.

Sale of adulterated forbidden:

Louisiana, 216; New Hampshire, 270; Ohio, 485; South Dakota, 595; Vermont, 628; Wisconsin, 688; Wyoming, 702.

Sugar must be true to name:

Illinois, 171.

Manufacture and sale of sugar and syrup containing deleterious ingredients prohibited:

Minnesota, 321.

Maple products must be branded with name and address of manufacturer, with State, Territory, or country in which produced:

Ohio, 486.

Adulterated maple products must not bear the word "Maple" or any compound of the word, device, or illustration suggestive of this product:

Ohio, 486.

Misbranding prohibited:

Michigan, 294.

Mixtures or blends of sugar must be labeled as prescribed:

South Dakota, 597.

Standard weight, 11 pounds to gallon:

Wyoming, 702.

MARYLAND.

Food laws, 234.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Food laws, 245.

MEAL.

(See Corn meal; Flour.)

[a] Must be labeled as compound or substitute.

MEAT.

Sale of unwholesome meat and meat from animals dying otherwise than by slaughter, or slaughtered when diseased, forbidden:

Alabama, 44; Alaska, 45; Arizona, 46; Arkansas, 48; Colorado, 75; Connecticut, 95; District of Columbia, 105, 115; Georgia, 134; Hawaii, 145; Idaho, 146; Illinois, 157; Indiana, 178; Iowa,[a] 194; Kentucky,[b] 207; Louisiana, 215; Maine, 220; Massachusetts,[a] 266; Missouri,[b] 327; Montana,[c] 343; Nevada, 358; North Carolina, 441; Oklahoma, 491; South Carolina,[b d] 583; Tennessee, 599; Texas,[b] 606; Wisconsin, 687.

Meat must contain no substance deleterious to health:

Delaware, 103.

Meat must not contain any arsenic, formaldehyde, or antiseptic injurious to health:

Indiana, 176.

Sale of unwholesome meat prohibited:

Pennsylvania, 511.

Sale of meat from diseased animals prohibited:

Maine, 220; South Dakota, 592.

Sale of famished meat prohibited:

Idaho, 146; Montana, 342; Pennsylvania, 512; Wisconsin, 687.

Fresh meat must not contain preservatives, coloring, etc.:

North Carolina, 438; South Dakota,[e] 597.

Sale or offering for sale as human food the flesh of diseased animals or female animals 30 days before or 30 days after parturition forbidden:

Maryland, 242.

Meats must not contain artificial coloring:

North Dakota, 454; Pennsylvania, 541.

Must remove head, pelt, and feet of sheep and lamb before sale:

District of Columbia, 115.

Sale of flesh of one animal for that of another prohibited:

Kentucky, 207.

Hide of beef or veal, if slaughtered by other than bonded butcher, must be exhibited as prescribed:

Colorado, 84; South Dakota,[f] 592.

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[a] Unless purchaser is informed.

[b] With knowledge of its nature.

[c] "Dying otherwise than by slaughter" omitted.

[d] Except in case of death by accident, if slaughtered at once and purchaser is informed.

[e] "Coloring" not specified.

[f] "Bonded" not specified.

Horse meat must be labeled "Horse Flesh:"

New Jersey, 899.

Must be slaughtered in public slaughterhouse:

Philippine Islands, 547.

Packing regulations:

New Jersey, 395, 397; New York, 431; Ohio, 486; South Carolina, 583; Virginia, 647.

Butcher must keep record:

Alabama, 42; Hawaii, 144; South Dakota, 592.

Slaughterhouse regulations:

Philippine Islands, 547; Porto Rico, 552; South Dakota, 592.

Mince meat containing foreign substances must be labeled as prescribed:

Kentucky, 213.

Meat extracts must be true to name:

Pennsylvania, 544.

Artificial coloring in sausage prohibited:

Pennsylvania,[a] 544; South Dakota, 598; Vermont, 634; Wisconsin,[b] 687.

Preservatives prohibited in fresh meats, canned meats, cured meats, sausages, chopped meat, and meat extracts:

North Dakota,[c] 455; Pennsylvania,[c] 541; South Dakota, 598; Wisconsin,[d] 687.

Coloring and injurious preservatives in canned or prepared meats prohibited:

South Dakota, 592.

Tainted or diseased meats in canned meats prohibited:

South Dakota, 592.

Manufactured meat must be labeled so as to show kind and quantity of ingredients, flavoring, etc.:

Vermont, 634.

Carcasses of calves must be labeled as prescribed:

New York, 431.

Meat from calves less than 3 weeks old must not be sold for food:

Maryland, 242; Pennsylvania, 511.

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[a] Unless labeled as prescribed.
[b] Also chopped meats.
[c] "Chopped meats" not specified.
[d] Applies to chopped meat and sausage.

Meat from calves less than 4 weeks old must not be sold for food:

Florida,[ab] 132; Illinois,[ab] 168; Indiana,[ab] 176; Maine,[ab] 220; Massachusetts,[a] 266; Nevada, 360; New Hampshire,[ab] 364; New York,[b] 431; North Dakota,[ab] 453; Ohio, 463; Oregon,[b] 501; Rhode Island,[ab] 569; South Dakota, 592; Vermont,[ab] 620; Wyoming,[b] 703.

Meat from calves less than 6 weeks old must not be sold:

Arkansas, 48; Missouri, 327.

MICHIGAN.

Food laws, 273.

MILCH COWS.

Regulations:

District of Columbia, 114; Illinois, 164; Maryland, 238; Massachusetts, 259; Montana, 334; New Jersey, 391; Oregon, 500; Pennsylvania, 526; Utah, 613; Wisconsin, 682; Wyoming, 701.

MILK.

(See also Cream.)

Standard measure 282 cubic inches to gallon:

Minnesota, 314.

All sales must be by wine measure:

New Hampshire, 367; Rhode Island, 572.

All measures must be inspected:

Maine, 224.

Must be sold by standard measure.

North Dakota, 453.

Sale of diluted or adulterated milk prohibited:

Hawaii,[c] 143; Louisiana,[d] 216; New Jersey,[e] 386; Rhode Island, 573; South Carolina,[c] 579.

Sale of impure, unwholesome, and adulterated milk, or milk from diseased or improperly fed and housed cows, prohibited:

Alaska, 45; California, 61; Colorado,[d] 81, 82; Connecticut, 90; District of Columbia, 113; Dominion of Canada, 124; Georgia, 136; Hawaii, 145; Idaho, 152; Illinois,[d] 163; Indiana,[d] 178; Iowa, 199; Kansas,[d] 204; Kentucky,[d] 211; Maine,[d] 225; Maryland, 240; Massachusetts, 258, Michigan, 281; Minnesota, 314; Montana, 344; Nebraska,[d] 355; Nevada, 358; New Hampshire, 367; New Jersey, 391; New York, 421; North Dakota,[c] 452; Ohio, 472; Oklahoma, 492; Oregon, 501; Pennsylvania, 516, 526; Porto Rico, 564; South Carolina,[d] 579; South Dakota, 590; Utah, 613; Washington, 658; Wisconsin, 678; Wyoming, 702.

Added coloring matter prohibited:

Indiana, 182; Kentucky, 213; Michigan, 307; Montana, 344; North Carolina,[f] 442; Oklahoma, 492; Pennsylvania, 521; Utah, 613; Wisconsin, 678.

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[a] With knowledge of its nature.
[b] Killing of calf also prohibited.
[c] Unless purchaser is informed.
[d] Diluted not specified.
[e] In cities of the first class.
[f] Unless labeled as prescribed.

Milk from cows kept by family where there is contagious disease must not be sold:

Michigan, 307; New Jersey, 390; Porto Rico, 564.

Delivery wagons must be marked as prescribed:

District of Columbia, 113; Illinois, 164; Massachusetts, 257; Minnesota, 315; Pennsylvania, 515.

Dealers must display placard with name of dairy from which milk is obtained:

District of Columbia, 113.

Dealers must register:

Massachusetts, 250.

Dealer must inform purchaser if milk is other than cows milk:

Porto Rico, 564.

Preservatives forbidden:

California,[a] 62; Idaho, 152; Illinois, 170; Indiana, 182; Kentucky, 213; Maryland, 240; Michigan, 307; Minnesota, 337; New York, 424; North Carolina,[b] 442; Pennsylvania, 521; South Dakota, 590; Utah, 613; Vermont, 623; Washington, 650; Wisconsin,[c] 678.

Must be of good standard quality:

Massachusetts, 258.

Dealers must have license:

Iowa, 199; Michigan, 291; New Hampshire, 366; Oregon, 501; Washington, 661.

Must not contain any foreign substance:

Michigan, 283; Porto Rico, 564.

Must not contain boracic acid, salt, salicylic acid, salicylate of sodium, formaldehyde, formalin, cornstarch, gelatin, isinglass, coloring matter:

Montana, 344.

Sale of milk exposed to communicable disease prohibited:

New Jersey, 390.

Milk wagons must have license and be numbered as prescribed:

Massachusetts, 257; Minnesota, 315; Montana, 344; New Hampshire,[d] 366; Pennsylvania, 527; Washington, 661.

Sale of skimmed or separated milk prohibited, unless purchaser is informed.

Hawaii, 143; South Carolina, 579.

Must be from healthy cows:

North Carolina, 442.

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[a] Borax and gelatine permitted if labeled.
[b] Unless labeled as prescribed.
[c] Specified preservatives.
[d] Number not required.

Diluted, adulterated, or from which cream or strippings have been taken, must not be sold to cheese or butter factories:

Colorado, 80; Connecticut, 89; Idaho, 152; Illinois,[a] 163; Indiana, 178; Kansas,[a] 203; Maryland, 240; Michigan, 281; Minnesota, 314; Nebraska, 355; New York, 421 North Dakota,[b] 451; Ohio, 478; Pennsylvania, 516; South Dakota, 589; Vermont 624; Virginia,[c] 643; Washington,[d] 657; Wisconsin, 678.

Parturition, sale of milk illegal:

Before parturition, 21 days; after, 4 days: Indiana, 182. Before parturition, 20 days; after, 5 days: Utah, 613. Before parturition, 15 days; after, 10 days: District of Columbia, 114. Before parturition, 15 days; after, 5 days: California, 61; Georgia, 136; Iowa, 199; Minnesota, 314; New York, 421; North Dakota, 451; Oregon, 501; Pennsylvania, 516; South Dakota, 589. Before parturition, 15 days; after, 4 days: Idaho, 152; Washington, 658. Before parturition, 10 days; after, 5 days: Maryland, 240. Before parturition, 15 days; after, 15 days: Porto Rico, 564. Before parturition, 8 days; after, 4 days: Wisconsin, 678.

Whole milk.

Minimum total solids content:

13 per cent: Massachusetts,[e] 258; Minnesota, 314; New Hampshire,[e] 368; South Dakota, 589.

12½ per cent: Iowa, 200; Maryland, 240; Michigan, 282; Pennsylvania, 517; Utah, 613; Vermont,[f] 623.

12 per cent: Indiana, 182; Kentucky, 213; Maine, 225; Massachusetts,[g] 258; Montana, 345; New Hampshire,[g] 368; New York, 421; North Carolina, 442; Ohio,[f] 472; Porto Rico, 564; Rhode Island, 573; Vermont (May and June), 623.

Solids not fat, minimum content:

9.5 per cent: New Hampshire,[e] 368.

9.3 per cent: Massachusetts,[e] 258.

9.25 per cent: Vermont, 623.

9 per cent: Indiana, 115; Maine, 225; Massachusetts,[g] 258; Montana, 345; Oregon, 497.

8.5 per cent: Indiana, 182; South Carolina, 579; Wisconsin, 678.

8 per cent: Idaho, 152; Washington, 667.

Minimum fat content:

4 per cent: Vermont (standard as paying basis for creamery and cheese factories), 623.

3.7 per cent: Massachusetts,[e] 258.

3.5 per cent: District of Columbia, 108; Georgia, 136; Maryland, 240; Minnesota, 314; New Hampshire,[a] 368.

3.25 per cent: Indiana, 182.

3.2 per cent: Oregon, 497.

3 per cent: District of Columbia, 113; Idaho, 152; Illinois, 170; Iowa, 200; Kentucky, 213; Maine, 225; Massachusetts,[g] 258; Michigan, 282; Montana, 345; Nebraska,

[a] With knowledge of its nature.
[b] Except pure milk to skim-cheese factories.
[c] Without consent of owners thereof.
[d] Must not be sold as pure.
[e] From October till March, inclusive.
[f] Except May and June.
[g] From April to September, inclusive.

357; New Hampshire,[a] 368; New York, 421; North Carolina, 442; Ohio, 472; Pennsylvania, 517; Porto Rico, 564; South Carolina, 579; South Dakota, 589; Utah, 613; Washington, 667; Wisconsin, 678.

2.5 per cent: Rhode Island, 573.

Specific gravity at 60° F., from 1.029 to 1.033:

Michigan, 282; Pennsylvania, 517.

Skim milk.

Sale of skim milk prohibited in New York and Kings counties, N. Y.:

New York, 424.

Must not be sold as pure:

Colorado, 81; Georgia, 136; Idaho, 152; Maine, 225; Michigan, 283; Ohio, 472; Pennsylvania, 517; South Carolina, 579.

Content of solids:

9.3 per cent: District of Columbia, 113.
9.25 per cent: Indiana, 182; Vermont, 634.
8.5 per cent: Pennsylvania, 545.
8 per cent: Pennsylvania,[b] 526.

Specific gravity at 60° F., 1.032 to 1.037:

Michigan, 282; Pennsylvania, 517.

Can only be sold from vessels marked as prescribed:

Connecticut, 90; District of Columbia, 113; Dominion of Canada, 124; Idaho, 153; Illinois, 164; Maryland, 240; Massachusetts, 258; Michigan, 282; Minnesota,[c] 315; Montana, 345; New Hampshire, 367; New Jersey, 391; Ohio, 473; Pennsylvania, 517; Porto Rico, 565; Rhode Island, 573; Utah, 613; Washington, 662.

Must be sold as skim milk:

Nevada, 359; New York, 424; South Carolina, 579; Wisconsin, 678.

Fat content:

2.5 per cent: Pennsylvania, 517.

Condensed milk

Must be made of whole milk of standard quality and be labeled with name of manufacturer:

Maryland, 241; New York, 422; Ohio,[d] 478; Pennsylvania,[e] 545; Wyoming,[d] 701.

Standard:

Wisconsin, 681.

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[a] April to September, inclusive.
[b] Law in some cities.
[c] Except to makers of skimmed cheese.
[d] Must contain 12 per cent of milk solids, of which 25 per cent shall be fat.
[e] May contain sugar.

Must be labeled as prescribed:

Massachusetts, 259.

Must not be labeled cream:

Illinois, 170.

Must contain at least 28 per cent solids:

Indiana, 189; Vermont, 634; Wisconsin,[a] 681.

Must contain at least 8.5 per cent butter fat:

Illinois, 170.

Must contain at least 7 per cent butter fat:

Vermont, 634.

Condensed skim milk must be labeled as prescribed:

Illinois, 170; Porto Rico, 565.

Pasteurized milk.

May contain viscogen or sucrate of lime to restore viscosity if labeled as prescribed:

Wisconsin, 682.

MINERAL SUBSTANCES.

(See Candy.)

MINNESOTA.

Food laws, 309.

MISSISSIPPI.

Food laws, 324.

MOLASSES.

(See also Sirup.)

Must be true to name:

Washington, 668.

Must not be mixed with foreign matter:

Alabama, 42; Porto Rico, 566; South Dakota, 595.

Must not contain glucose:

Connecticut, 95.

Presence of glucose must be noted on label:

Illinois,[b] 170; Indiana, 180; Kentucky, 213; Louisiana, 219; Michigan,[b] 276; Porto Rico,[b] 565; Wisconsin,[b] 689.

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[a] Of which 25 per cent must be milk fat.

[b] Must be labeled "glucose mixture."

Plantation brands shall not be applied to adulterated molasses:

Louisiana, 219.

Defined as that part of cane juice left on removal of part of the sugar; no added substance:

Pennsylvania, 545.

Must not contain more than 25 per cent water or 5 per cent ash:

Vermont, 634.

All containers must be branded as prescribed:

Washington, 688.

Packages must be branded in prescribed type with name and address of manufacturer and quality of goods:

Minnesota, 321.

Molasses mixed with other sirups must be branded "Molasses compound:"

Washington, 668.

Must not be adulterated with salts of tin, terra alba, glucose, etc.:

Connecticut, 95; Porto Rico,[a] 565.

MONTANA.

Food laws, 340.

MUSTARD.

(See Spices.)

NEBRASKA.

Food laws, 347.

NEVADA.

Food laws, 358.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Food laws, 362.

NEW JERSEY.

Food laws, 373.

NEW MEXICO.

Food laws, 408.

NEW YORK.

Food laws, 411.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Food laws, 436.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Food laws, 445.

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[a] Or other injurious ingredient.

NUTMEG.

(See Spices.)

OHIO.

Food laws, 459.

OIL.

(See also Olive Oil.)

Cotton-seed oil, when not pure, must be labeled to show its true character:

North Carolina, 442.

OKLAHOMA.

Food laws, 490.

OLEOMARGARIN.

(See also Butter, imitation.)

Sale as butter prohibited:

Arkansas, 48; Florida, 132; Louisiana, 217; Maine, 225; Maryland, 239; Massachusetts, 255; Michigan, 283; Missouri, 334; Nebraska, 354; Nevada, 359; New York, 425; Ohio, 474; Oregon, 498; Pennsylvania, 524; South Carolina, 580; Utah, 614; Wyoming, 700.

Use in public institutions forbidden:

Michigan, 294; New York,[a] 426; Ohio, 478; Utah, 615; Washington, 659; Wisconsin, 680.

Sale of colored or in imitation of butter prohibited:

Alabama,[a] 43; California,[a] 57; Connecticut, 90; Delaware, 101; Georgia, 137; Idaho, 151, 153; Illinois, 165; Iowa, 197; Kentucky, 213; Maine, 225; Maryland, 239; Massachusetts, 255; Michigan,[a] 293; Missouri,[b] 333; Nebraska, 353; New Jersey, 387; New York, 423; Ohio, 473; Oregon, 498; Pennsylvania,[a] 524; South Carolina, 579; South Dakota, 590; Tennessee, 603; Utah,[a] 614; Vermont, 634; Virginia,[a] 644; Washington, 659; West Virginia, 670; Wisconsin,[a] 679.

Must be stamped as prescribed with additional special label. Manufacturers' tax, $600 per year and 10 cents per pound when colored; wholesalers' tax, $480; retail dealers' tax, $48 per year; importers' tax, 15 cents per pound:

Federal laws, 28.

Manufacturers' license, $1,000; wholesalers', $500; retailers', $100; hotel, $50; boarding house, $10:

Pennsylvania, 524.

Dealers must have license:

Pennsylvania, 524.

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[a] Prohibition extends to hotels, boarding houses, schools, penal institutions, etc.
[b] Within the State.

Dealers must keep record:

Pennsylvania, 529.

Must not bear name of any breed of dairy cattle or words or symbols used in sale of butter:

Michigan, 307.

Must not bear the words "dairy" or "creamery:"

Connecticut, 90; Massachusetts, 254.

Must be colored pink:

West Virginia, 670.

Must be branded as prescribed:

Federal laws,[a] 29; Alabama, 43; California, 55; Colorado, 81; Connecticut,[bc] 90; Delaware, 101; Georgia,[ab] 131; Hawaii, 144; Idaho, 151; Illinois, 165; Indiana, 178; Iowa, 197; Kentucky, 213; Louisiana, 217; Maryland,[b] 239; Massachusetts, 254, 256; Michigan,[abc] 293; Minnesota, 317; Mississippi, 325; Missouri, 333; Montana, 341; Nebraska, 353; Nevada, 359; New Hampshire, 368; New Jersey, 387; North Carolina, 440; North Dakota, 449, 452; Ohio,[c] 473; Oregon, 498; Rhode Island, 571; South Carolina, 581; South Dakota, 597; Tennessee, 603; Utah, 614; Vermont, 625; Virginia, 643; West Virginia, 670; Wisconsin, 679; Wyoming, 700.

Dealers must display prescribed placard:

Arizona, 46; California,[d] 55; Connecticut,[d] 90; Maryland,[bd] 239; Massachusetts, 256; Michigan,[d] 307; Montana, 341; Ohio,[d] 473; Pennsylvania,[d] 524; South Dakota, 590; Utah, 614; Wisconsin, 679.

Use of preservatives prohibited:

South Dakota, 597.

Dealer must register:

Connecticut, 91; Massachusetts, 255.

License required:

Federal law, 28; Massachusetts,[e] 254; Nebraska, 349; Pennsylvania, 494.

Delivery wagons must be marked as prescribed:

Connecticut, 90; Massachusetts, 256; Ohio, 473; Utah, 614; Wisconsin, 679.

Dealers must inform purchaser:

Arizona,[f] 46; California,[f] 57; Connecticut, 90; Georgia, 137; Idaho, 151; Illinois, 166; Iowa, 197; Michigan, 307; Nebraska, 341; North Dakota, 452.

Purchaser must be furnished prescribed printed notice:

California, 55; Colorado, 80; Georgia, 137; Illinois, 165; Iowa, 197; Montana, 341; New Hampshire, 368; Rhode Island, 571; Virginia, 643; West Virginia, 670; Wyoming, 700.

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[a] Label must include name and address of manufacturer.

[b] Purchaser must also be verbally informed.

[c] Such words as butter, dairy, and creamery shall not be used on label.

[d] Also hotels.

[e] For vehicles.

[f] If inquiry is made.

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Hotels, etc., must display prescribed poster:

California, 55; Connecticut, 91; Georgia, 137; Idaho, 153; Indiana, 178; Iowa, 197; Maryland, 239; Michigan, 284; Minnesota,[a] 317; Montana, [b] 341; Nebraska, 354; Ohio, 473; Oregon, 498; Pennsylvania, 524; South Carolina,[c] 581; Virginia, 644; Washington, 659.

Hotels, etc., using, must inform guests:

Arizona,[d] 46; California,[d] 55; Florida, 132; Maine, 225; Maryland, 239; Massachusetts, 256; Montana,[d] 341; New Hampshire, 368; Utah, 614; Wisconsin, 679.

Hotels must mark dish as prescribed:

Arkansas, 49; Missouri, 333.

Hotels, etc., must print prescribed statement on bill of fare or on placard when no bill of fare is employed:

Minnesota, 317.

Hotels, etc., using, must register:

Connecticut, 91.

Bakers, etc., using, must display prescribed placard:

Connecticut, 91; Georgia, 137; Nebraska, 354; Virginia, 644.

Food containing oleomargarin must be labeled as prescribed:

Colorado, 79.

OLIVE OIL.

Defined as expressed oil of the olive, otherwise it is adulterated:

Vermont, 634.

When not pure must be labeled with kind and amount of other oil present:

California,[e] 67; Indiana, 180; Kentucky,[f] 213; North Carolina, 443.

Must be exclusively of, from olive berry, and have a specific gravity between 0.917 and 0.914 at 60° F.:

District of Columbia, 108.

Imported olive oil, or imitation olive oil, must not be labeled so as to appear to have been manufactured within State:

California, 68.

Must be made exclusively from fresh olives, without the aid of solvents:

Porto Rico, 566.

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[a] Or print notice on bill of fare.
[b] If inquiry is made.
[c] With knowledge of its character.
[d] When asked.
[e] Also name and address of manufacturer.
[f] Unless labeled as prescribed.

OREGON.

Food laws, 494.

OYSTERS.

Container must be marked with true quantity:

New York, 432.

Preservatives, coloring, etc., prohibited:

North Carolina, 438.

PACKING REGULATIONS.

(See also Fish; Meat.)

Container must not bear mark of false weight:

Ohio, 464, 483.

PEAS.

(See Canned Goods.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

Food laws, 511.

PEPPER.

(See Spices.)

PERISHABLE PRODUCTS.

Must have permit to sell within jurisdiction of State Harbor Commission:

California, 69.

PICKLES.

No sweetening agent other than pure sugar:

Oregon, 505.

Must be true to name and free from saccharin, preservatives, copper salt, alum, and iron salts:

North Dakota, 456.

PORK.

(See Meat.)

PORTO RICO.

Food laws, 549.

POULTRY.

(See Fowls; Game; Meat.)

PRESERVATIVES.

Prohibited in jelly, etc.:

South Dakota, 587.

Prohibited in sausage compound:

Wisconsin, 687.

Prohibited in meat and fish:

Pennsylvania, 541.

Prohibited in milk:

Pennsylvania, 521.

Prohibited in cider:

Nebraska, 352; Oregon,[a] 495.

Prohibited in dairy products:

Illinois, 165; Indiana,[b] 174; Kentucky,[b] 211; Minnesota, 314; New Jersey,[c] 386; New York, 421; Pennsylvania, 540; South Dakota, 587; Utah, 613; Wisconsin,[c] 592.

Prohibited in all foods:

North Dakota, 446.

If present must be indicated on label:

Indiana, 174; Kentucky, 213; Michigan,[d] 278; North Carolina, 443; Porto Rico,[e] 566.

Prohibited in wine:

California, 72; District of Columbia, 108.

Prohibited in buttermilk:

Pennsylvania, 545.

Prohibited in foods that can be preserved by improved processes:

North Dakota, 446; Utah, 617.

Prohibited in malt liquors:

District of Columbia, 108.

Benzoate of soda permitted in tomato catsup, crushed fruits, and fruit sirups used at soda fountains:

North Dakota, 455.

Copper salts, alums, or iron salts prohibited in peas, beans, etc.:

North Dakota, 456.

The use of sulphites is prohibited in all foods:

North Dakota, 455.

Sale of adulterants and preservatives for milk, butter, or cheese prohibited:

Minnesota, 317; Oregon, 498.

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[a] Applies to salicylic acid and injurious substances.
[b] Unless labeled as prescribed.
[c] Applies to milk and cream.
[d] "Prepared with" must appear on label with name of preservative used.
[e] Does not apply to salt potassium nitrate.

Formaldehyde, formalin, sodium fluorid, or any of their compounds prohibited in all foods:
Pennsylvania, 540.

Metallic copper must not exceed 0.02 per cent:
Pennsylvania, 540.

Use of specified preservatives and dyes prohibited in all foods:
South Dakota, 587.

Use of preservatives prohibited in all foods except where specifically permitted:
Vermont,[a] 631.

Harmful prohibited in catchup:
Illinois, 171.

Harmful prohibited in foods:
Indiana, 174; Washington, 656.

Beverages and fruit products containing preservatives must be so labeled:
North Carolina, 443.

Declared to be deleterious:
Hawaii, 145.

Foods containing salicylic acid, benzoic acid, boracic acid, hydrofluoric acid, sulphurous acid, and their compounds; also formaldehyde or formalin and various mixtures known in the trade as "freezine," "iceine," and "preservalines" of various kinds must not be sold unless plainly labeled "adulterated" or purchaser informed:
Kentucky, 211; Vermont,[b] 631; Wisconsin, 688.

Sale of preservatives for milk, butter, and cheese prohibited:
Minnesota, 307; Oregon, 499.

Formaldehyde, borax, boracic acid, benzoic acid, sulphites or sulphurous acid, salicylic acid, abrastol, beta-naphthol, fluorine compounds, saccharin or coal-tar dyes forbidden in all foods offered for sale:
South Dakota, 587.

PRESERVES.

(See Fruit Products.)

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS

Annual:
Connecticut, 92; Kentucky, 207; Massachusetts, 245; Nebraska, 347; New York, 412; North Dakota, 447; South Dakota, 586.

Biennial:
Utah, 611; Washington, 660; Wisconsin,[c] 682.

Monthly:
Hawaii, 142.

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[a] Salt, sugar, saltpeter, vinegar, and wood smokes permitted in curing meat.
[b] Unless specifically permitted.
[c] Also semiannual bulletins.

RHODE ISLAND.

Food laws, 569.

RICE.

Regulations:

South Carolina, 584.

Must be true to name:

North Carolina, 443.

Fraudulent packing prohibited:

South Carolina, 584.

Oil, paraffin, etc., for cleaning, prohibited:

Louisiana, 219.

When mixed, must be labeled as mixtures or compounds or sold under coin name:

North Carolina, 443.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

District of Columbia, 114; Illinois, 170; Kentucky, 111; Michigan, 305; New York, 434; North Carolina, 441; North Dakota, 455; Pennsylvania, 543; Porto Rico, 553; South Dakota, 595; Utah, 617; Vermont, 631; Washington, 666; Wisconsin, 690.

SACCHARIN.

(See also Preservatives.)

Prohibited in all food:

South Dakota, 595; Washington, 666.

Prohibited in pickles:

North Dakota, 456; South Dakota, 587.

SALERATUS.

Sale of adulterated prohibited:

Rhode Island, 570.

SALICYLIC ACID.

(See also Preservatives.)

Prohibited in all foods:

Hawaii, 145.

SALT.

Must be examined and branded according to quality by official inspectors:

Ohio, 487.

Must not be offered for sale until inspected:

Michigan, 297; Ohio, 488.

Use of lime or lime water prohibited:

Michigan, 301.

Cask must be branded as prescribed:

Michigan, 301; Ohio, 488; Virginia, 647.

Seconds must be so labeled or purchaser be informed as to quality:

Michigan, 302.

Alum salt must be so branded:

Virginia, 647.

Regulation:

Michigan, 301.

SAUSAGE.

(See also Meat.)

Must not contain liver, lungs, kidneys, or other viscera of animals:

North Carolina, 438.

Artificial coloring prohibited:

Massachusetts,[a] 267; North Carolina, 438; Pennsylvania,[b] 544; Wisconsin, 687.

Preservatives prohibited:

Pennsylvania, 544; Wisconsin, 687.

SIRUPS.

(See also Maple sirup, Molasses, etc.)

Container must be labeled as prescribed:

Washington, 668.

Must not be mixed with foreign matter:

Alabama, 42; Florida,[c] 133; North Dakota, 457; Porto Rico, 567; South Dakota, 595.

Defined as evaporated juice without added substance:

Pennsylvania, 545.

Compound must be branded as prescribed:

Florida, 133; Georgia, 139; Porto Rico, 567; Washington, 668.

Containing glucose must be branded as prescribed:

Colorado, 76; Illinois,[d] 170; Indiana, 180; Iowa,[e] 194; Kentucky, 213; Michigan,[d] 276, 304; Wisconsin, 688.

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[a] Injurious.
[b] Without notice to purchaser.
[c] Unless labeled.
[d] Must be branded "glucose mixture."
[e] Dealer must inform purchaser.

Muriatic and sulphuric acids and substances to improve color prohibited:

California, 71.

Fruit sirups must not contain foreign substances injurious to health:

Pennsylvania, 538.

Artificial sirups must be so branded in prescribed type:

Porto Rico, 567.

Must not contain more than 30 per cent of water nor 2.5 per cent of ash:

Vermont, 634.

Glucose sirup or corn sirup must be free from acid or sulphites:

North Dakota, 457.

Manufacture and sale of sorghum sirup containing any ingredient injurious to health prohibited:

Minnesota, 321.

Sorghum or maple sirups containing any foreign substance must be labeled as prescribed:

Minnesota, 321.

Glucose prohibited in sirups:

California, 71.

SOAKED GOODS.

(See Canned Goods.)

SODA (bicarbonate).

Sale of adulterated prohibited:

Rhode Island, 570.

SOFT DRINKS.

Regulations:

Washington, 667.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Food laws, 575.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Food laws, 585.

SPICES.

Standards:

Vermont, 634.

Mixed with valuable by-products must be labeled "Compound" or "Mixture":

Pennsylvania, 544; Utah, 618; Washington,[a] 668.

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[a] Other ingredients must be noted on label with kind and amount.

Containing foreign substances must be labeled "Mixture" or "Adulterated":

Minnesota, 320; North Carolina,[a] 442; Oregon,[b] 504; South Dakota, 598.

Preparations mixed with foreign material must not be sold as "Compounds" or "Mixtures":

Pennsylvania, 544.

Containing foreign substances must be labeled with name and amount of adulterant.

Indiana, 180; Kentucky,[c] 213.

Must not contain any foreign substance:

Illinois, 171; Michigan, 308; Vermont, 634; Wisconsin, 692.

Manufacture and sale of injurious spices prohibited:

Minnesota, 320.

Pure spices must bear mark of weight on container:

Minnesota, 320.

Mixtures and compounds must not be labeled so as to deceive purchaser:

South Dakota,[d] 598.

Varieties defined:

Pennsylvania, 545.

Ginger.

Ground, must be pure: whole, may be limed:

Pennsylvania, 546.

Mustard.—Dry, must be pure:

Illinois, 171; North Carolina, 442; Pennsylvania, 544; Utah, 618; Wisconsin, 692.

"*Prepared Mustard.*"

Must not contain any injurious or cheapening ingredient:

South Dakota, 598.

Must contain only mustard, vinegar, and spices:

Illinois, 171; Michigan, 308; North Carolina, 442; Pennsylvania, 544; Washington,[e] 668; Wisconsin,[f] 692.

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[a] "Mixture" omitted.
[b] With net weight of goods and name and address of manufacturer.
[c] With percentage of adulterant.
[d] Can not be labeled "Compound."
[e] Other ingredients must be noted on label with kind and amount.
[f] Must be labeled "Prepared Mustard."

"Prepared Mustard Compound."

May contain starch:

Illinois,[a] 171; Pennsylvania, 544; Utah, 618; Wisconsin,[a] 692.

"Mustard Mixture."

May contain wheat or rice flour and turmeric; must contain 40 per cent mustard, exclusive of hulls; must be labeled with name and percentage of all ingredients:

New York, 434.

Cloves.

Must not contain more than 5 per cent of clove stems:

Pennsylvania, 545.

Nutmeg.

Ground, must be pure; whole may be limed:

Pennsylvania, 546.

Black Pepper.

Mixed with other substances or with exhausted or impure articles of their own kind, must be marked "Adulterated:"

North Carolina, 442.

By-products are adulterants:

Pennsylvania, 545.

Foreign substances prohibited (standards adopted):

Michigan, 297.

STANDARDS.

Fixed by Secretary of Agriculture:

United States, 13–21; North Carolina, 438.

Fixed by commissioner:

Hawaii, 145; Idaho, 147; Illinois, 170; Nebraska, 357; South Dakota, 595; Washinton, 666; Wisconsin, 690.

Fixed by director of experiment station:

Kentucky, 211; Maine,[b] 220.

Fixed by board of agriculture:

North Carolina,[c] 441; Pennsylvania, 544; Vermont, 621; Virginia, 639.

Fixed by board of health:

District of Columbia, 114; Indiana, 179; New Jersey, 380; New York, 434; Porto Rico, 553.

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[a] May also be colored.

[b] Dairy products except milk.

[c] When not covered by those fixed by Secretary of Agriculture.

STARCH.

(See also Spices—*Mustard.*)

Prohibited in jelly unless labeled "Compound:"

Michigan, 306.

SUGAR.

(See also Maple Products.)

Maple sugar must be true to name:

Illinois, 171.

Must not contain corn or beet sugar:

Illinois, 170.

Pure or refined sugar must contain not more than 50 per cent of foreign matter and must not contain any injurious or deleterious substance:

Porto Rico, 566.

Mixtures and blends of maple sugar must be labeled as prescribed:

South Dakota, 597.

Standard:

Vermont, 636.

Sale of adulterated sugar prohibited:

Alabama, 42.

Adulterated with glucose, etc., must be branded as prescribed:

Colorado, 76; Iowa,[a] 194; Louisiana, 219; Michigan,[a] 178.

Plantation brands must not be applied to adulterated sugar:

Louisiana, 219.

Adulteration with glucose prohibited:

Connecticut, 86.

Tin salts, terra alba, dextrin, etc., prohibited:

Connecticut, 86; Porto Rico,[b] 566.

Must not contain less than 85 per cent cane sugar nor more than 5 per cent water, 6 per cent of glucose or 1.5 per cent ash:

Porto Rico, 566.

SULPHITES.

(See also Preservatives.)

Prohibited in all foods:

North Dakota, 455.

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[a] Dealer must inform purchaser. [b] Dexterin not specified.

SULPHURIC ACID.

(See also Vinegar; Sirup.)

Must be of standard grade for milk tests:

Maine, 225.

TALC.

(See Candy.)

TEA.

Extraction of essential properties, addition of foreign leaves, or color prohibited:

Vermont, 636.

Importation of inferior tea prohibited:

Federal law, 7.

Packages must be so labeled as to indicate quality:

Louisiana, 216.

Must be labeled as prescribed if anything be added or abstracted:

Indiana, 174; Kentucky, 213; North Carolina, 443.

Exhaustion with water and addition of foreign leaves and injurious coloring matter prohibited:

District of Columbia,[a] 108; Pennsylvania, 546; Porto Rico, 567.

Must contain from 5 to 7 per cent of ash, of which at least 50 per cent must be soluble in water. Tea must contain not over 1 per cent of ash insoluble in acid, not over 3.25 per cent of ash insoluble in water, and at least 30 per cent of water extract:

Porto Rico, 567.

TENNESSEE.

Food laws, 599.

TERRA ALBA.

(See also Candy.)

Prohibited in sugar and molasses:

Connecticut, 95.

TEXAS.

Food laws, 606.

TIN SALTS.

(See also Sugar, Molasses, etc.)

Prohibited in molasses:

Connecticut, 95; Porto Rico, 566.

UTAH.

Food laws, 610.

VANILLA.

(See Extracts.)

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[a] The words "with water" omitted.

VEGETABLES.

(See also Canned goods; Vinegar.)

Unwholesome or corrupted vegetables must not be sold knowingly:

Alaska,[a] 45; Arizona, 46; Arkansas, 48; Colorado,[a] 75; District of Columbia,[b] 108; Hawaii,[b] 145; Idaho, 146; Kentucky, 207; Maryland,[b] 234.

Manufacture from unwholesome vegetables prohibited:

District of Columbia, 105.

VERMONT.

Food laws, 619.

VINEGAR.

Injurious substances prohibited:

Georgia, 136; Illinois, 169; Indiana, 179; Kansas, 204; Maryland, 242; Massachusetts, 267; Michigan, 305; Minnesota, 321; Nebraska, 357; New Jersey, 400; New York, 433; Ohio, 488; Pennsylvania, 541; South Dakota, 595; Virginia, 651; Wisconsin, 689.

Lead, copper, sulphuric acid, etc., prohibited:

Idaho, 156; Illinois, 169; Indiana, 179; Kansas, 204; Massachusetts, 267; Michigan, 305; Minnesota, 321; Nebraska, 356; New Jersey, 400; New York, 433; North Carolina, 441; Ohio, 488; Oregon, 509; Pennsylvania, 541; South Dakota, 595; Utah, 617; Virginia, 650; Washington, 668; Wisconsin, 689; Wyoming, 703.

Artificial flavor prohibited:

Missouri, 339.

Must be sold under true name:

North Dakota, 454.

Artificial color prohibited:

Connecticut, 96; Indiana, 179; Kentucky,[c] 214; Massachusetts, 267; Michigan,[d] 308; Minnesota, 321; Missouri, 339; Nebraska, 356; New Jersey, 403; New York, 433; North Carolina,[e] 441; Ohio,[d] 488; Oregon, 509; Pennsylvania,[d] 542; Porto Rico,[d] 568; Rhode Island, 574; South Dakota, 595; Utah,[f] 617; Vermont, 636; Virginia, 651; Wisconsin,[g] 689.

Barrels must be branded as prescribed, with kind of vinegar:

Connecticut,[h] 95; Idaho,[i] 155; Illinois,[h] 169; Indiana,[h] 179; Kentucky, 211; Louisiana, 218; Michigan,[h] 308; Minnesota, 321; Missouri,[h] 339; Nebraska,[h] 356; New Jersey,[h] 401; New York,[h j] 433; Ohio,[h] 488; Oregon,[h k] 509; Pennsylvania,[h l] 542; Porto Rico, 568; South Dakota,[h i] 598; Utah,[h i] 616; Virginia, 651; Wisconsin,[j] 689; Wyoming, 703.

Must be true to name and foreign substances:

Wyoming, 703.

Acidity at least 3.5 per cent:

Washington, 668.

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[a] Unless notice is given customer.
[b] "Knowingly" omitted.
[c] May be colored, if so labeled.
[d] In distilled vinegar.
[e] Unless labeled as prescribed.
[f] Injurious coloring matter prohibited.
[g] Burnt sugar allowed.
[h] Also name and address of manufacturer.
[i] Also strength.
[j] Applies only to cider vinegar.
[k] Does not apply to cider vinegar.
[l] Spices permitted.

Acidity at least 4 per cent expressed as acetic acid:

Connecticut, 96; District of Columbia, 108; Idaho, 155; Illinois, 170; Indiana, 179; Kentucky,[a] 213; Michigan, 308; Nebraska, 357; New Hampshire,[b] 370; New Jersey,[b] 402; North Carolina, 441; North Dakota, 457; Ohio, 488; Oregon,[b] 509; Pennsylvania, 542; Porto Rico, 567; Utah, 616; Wisconsin, 689; Wyoming, 703.

Acidity at least 4.5 per cent expressed as acetic acid:

Massachusetts, 267; Minnesota, 321; New York,[c] 433; Rhode Island, 575; South Dakota, 595; Vermont, 636; Virginia, 650; Wisconsin, 689.

Acidity must be branded on each label or package:

Idaho, 155; Minnesota, 321.

Diluted must be so labeled:

Utah, 617.

Vinegar used for preserving must be free from deleterious substances:

Kansas, 204.

Wholesale dealer must have license:

Nebraska, 349.

Sale of adulterated vinegar prohibited:

Massachusetts, 267.

Must not be misbranded:

Minnesota, 339; New Hampshire, 370.

Cider vinegar.

Must be branded as prescribed:

Kansas, 204; Nebraska, 356.

Sale of imitation cider vinegar prohibited:

Virginia, 650.

Must be made wholly of apple juice:

Connecticut, 95; District of Columbia, 108; Idaho, 155; Illinois,[d] 169; Indiana, 179; Kansas, 204; Kentucky, 213; Maryland, 242; Massachusetts, 267; Michigan, 304; Minnesota, 321; Missouri, 339; Nebraska, 357; New Hampshire, 370; New Jersey, 400; New York, 433; North Carolina, 443; North Dakota, 454; Ohio, 488; Oregon, 509; Pennsylvania, 541; Porto Rico, 567; Rhode Island, 574; South Dakota, 596; Utah, 617; Virginia, 650; Washington, 668; Wisconsin, 689; Wyoming, 703.

Solids, at least 2 per cent:

Connecticut, 96; Indiana, 179; Massachusetts, 267; Minnesota, 321; Nebraska, 502; New York, 433; Ohio, 488; Porto Rico, 567; Rhode Island, 574; South Dakota, 595; Vermont, 636; Virginia, 650; Wyoming, 703.

Solids, at least 1.75 per cent:

Idaho, 155; Illinois, 169; Michigan, 305; Utah, 617; Washington, 668; Wisconsin, 689.

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[a] If less than 4 per cent acid content, must be stated on label.
[b] Applies to cider vinegar.
[c] Unless labeled as prescribed.
[d] Harmless coloring matter allowed.

Solids, at least 1.60 per cent:

New Hampshire, 370; New Jersey, 402.

Solids, at least 1.50 per cent:

District of Columbia, 108; Kentucky, 213; Maryland, 242; New York, 435; Oregon, 509.

Solids, at least 1.25 per cent:

North Carolina, 442.

Must contain at least 0.25 per cent ash:

Illinois, 169; New Jersey, 402; Oregon, 509; Washington, 668.

Honey vinegar.

Lower standard required in solids and ash than in fermented vinegars:

Illinois, 170.

Fermented vinegar.

Must be branded with name of substance with which it is made:

Illinois, 169; Kentucky, 214; Michigan,[a] 305; North Carolina, 442; Ohio,[a] 488; Pennsylvania,[a] 542; Utah,[a] 617; Wisconsin,[a] [b] 689; Wyoming, 703.

Must be free from foreign substances:

Utah, 617.

Must be true to name:

Porto Rico, 568.

Standard:

Utah, 617.

Must contain at least 1.25 per cent solids:

Illinois, 170; 1.50 per cent, Porto Rico, 568; 1.75 per cent, Utah, 617.

Must contain 0.25 per cent ash:

Illinois, 170; Porto Rico, 568; Utah, 617.

Fruit vinegar.

Must be made wholly from fruit:

Indiana, 179; Minnesota, 339.

Must be branded with name of fruit of which it is made:

North Carolina, 442.

Must be true to name:

Pennsylvania, 542.

Distilled vinegar.

Must be so branded:

Illinois, 169; Michigan, 305; North Carolina, 442; Ohio, 488; Oregon, 509; Pennsylvania, 542; Utah, 617; Washington,[c] 668; Wisconsin,[b] [d] 691; Wyoming, 703.

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[a] Must be branded "fermented vinegar."

[b] Also per cent of acetic acid.

[c] Must be free from artificial coloring.

[d] With name and address of manufacturer.

Must be free from artificial coloring:

Michigan, 305; Oregon, 509; Porto Rico,[a] 568; Washington, 668; Wyoming, 703.

Colored distilled vinegar must be so labeled:

Illinois, 170.

Malt vinegar.

Must be made without distillation and contain 4 per cent acetic acid:

Utah, 617.

VIRGINIA.

Food laws, 639.

WASHINGTON.

Food laws, 653.

WATER.

Pollution of water supply prohibited:

Arkansas, 49; California, 71; Connecticut, 96, 98; Indiana, 179; Maine, 255; Maryland, 243; Massachusetts, 271; Montana, 346; Nebraska, 357; Nevada,[b] 360; New Hampshire, 370; New Jersey, 405; New Mexico, 410; Ohio, 489; Virginia, 651.

Must not leave dead animals in any waters:

Connecticut, 96; Maine, 233; Montana, 346; Ohio,[c] 489; Oregon, 510; Tennessee, 605; Utah, 610; West Virginia, 671.

Pollution of water from which ice is procured prohibited:

Connecticut, 96; Maine, 233; Maryland, 243.

WEIGHTS.

Fraudulent increase of weight prohibited:

Porto Rico, 549.

False weights prohibited:

Ohio, 463; Porto Rico, 550.

Short weight prohibited:

Ohio, 463; Wyoming, 695.

Must be marked as prescribed on packed goods sold by weight:

Ohio, 464.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Food laws, 670.

WHEAT.

(See Grain.)

WINES.

Regulations:

Alabama, 42; Arizona, 46; Arkansas, 50; California, 73; District of Columbia, 108; Georgia, 136; Hawaii, 143; Indiana, 177; New Jersey, 380; New Mexico, 410; New York, 418; North Carolina, 442; Ohio, 467; Oregon, 495; Porto Rico, 551, 557; South Dakota, 598; Wyoming, 698.

WISCONSIN.

Food laws, 672.

WYOMING.

Food laws, 693.

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[a] Must contain no foreign matter.

[b] Does not apply to those engaged in working ores.

[c] Within 20 miles of corporation limits.